

INGLÉS IDIOMÁTICO 1

- Modismos
- Estructuras gramaticales
- Numerosos ejemplos
- Múltiples ejercicios

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trillas 

INGLÉS IDIOMÁTICO 1

Eugene E. Long • William Buckwald

EDITORIAL
TRILLAS



México, Argentina, España
Colombia, Puerto Rico, Venezuela

INGLÉS

IDIOMÁTICO 1



ÍNDICE DE CONTENIDO

LESSON 1	9
El tiempo presente del verbo be	
El uso de la partícula not	
LESSON 2	16
Las contracciones afirmativas con los pronombres	
La posición de los adjetivos en inglés	
LESSON 3	22
Los artículos a, an	
Los complementos con el artículo indefinido	
El tiempo presente	
To the teacher	
Las preposiciones to, in	
LESSON 4	29
Las preposiciones on, at, from	
Hay there is (there's) y there are	
This, this one, these	
LESSON 5	36
La preposición of	
El verbo like	
El auxiliar can	
That, that one, those	
Los adjetivos posesivos	
LESSON 6	44
La palabra home	
El gerundio	
El tiempo presente progresivo	

LESSON 7 54

La preposición **for**
El futuro idiomático

LESSON 8 64

Los días de la semana
El uso de las preposiciones **on, by**
La forma posesiva
El verbo **want**

LESSON 9 73

El presente del verbo **do**
Los auxiliares **do, does**
El imperativo

LESSON 10 83

La preposición **at** con tiempo y lugar
To do, to make
El verbo **have** (tener y haber)
La expresión idiomática de necesidad
La traducción de la partícula castellana **a**
La traducción de **for** antes de un infinitivo
Reglas de ortografía

LESSON 11 97

El tiempo pasado del verbo **be**
Los meses del año

LESSON 12 107

El tiempo pasado progresivo
El auxiliar **could**
Los meses del año

LESSON 13

119

Había, hubo - **there was, there were**
Adverbios de frecuencia
El tiempo pasado del futuro idiomático

LESSON 14

132

El tiempo pasado de los verbos regulares
La pronunciación de la terminación **ed**
El pasado de los verbos irregulares

LESSON 15

145

El pasado del verbo **do**
El auxiliar **did**
El tiempo pasado de la expresión idiomática
de necesidad

LESSON 16

157

Los pronombres objetivos
Like con los sustantivos y pronombres objetivos
El imperativo
El uso del gerundio con preposiciones
The dog in the manger

LESSON 17

172

Los pronombres posesivos
Much, many, little, few
To say, to tell
Preposiciones
The fox and the stork

LESSON 18

185

Los pronombres y adjetivos indefinidos **some**,
any, **no**, **none**

Some

Any, **not... any**

No, **none**

Something, **anything**, **not... anything**, **nothing**

Somebody (someone), **anybody** (anyone), **not...
anybody** (anyone), **nobody** (no one)

Somewhere (some place), **anywhere** (any place),
not... anywhere (any place), **nowhere** (no
place)

Everything, **everybody** (everyone), **everywhere**
(every place)

Verbos y preposiciones

The rabbit and the turtle

LESSON 19

207

El equivalente de ¿no es verdad?

To the teacher

Las preposiciones al final de la oración

Preposiciones

The goose that laid the golden egg

LESSON 20

224

Ortografía

The crow and the pitcher

Vocabulary English-Spanish

241



1 Lesson

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I yo | 8. you ustedes |
| 2. you tú | 9. they ellos |
| 3. you usted | 10. they ellas |
| 4. he él | 11. they ellos (<i>cosas o animales</i>) |
| 5. she ella | 12. no no |
| 6. it ello (<i>cosa o animal</i>) | 13. to be ser, estar |
| 7. we nosotros | |



El tiempo presente del verbo be

Los infinitivos en inglés se forman colocando la partícula **to** antes del verbo. Así, **to be** forma un infinitivo con la partícula **to** antes del verbo **be**. Los infinitivos en castellano se forman con las terminaciones **ar, er, ir**. **To be** equivale a **ser** (terminación **er**) o **estar** (terminación **ar**), pues en inglés, a diferencia del castellano, **ser** y **estar** son un solo verbo.

En inglés no se puede sobreentender el pronombre como en castellano. Siempre hay que expresarlo.

Be - Afirmativo

I am	(yo)	soy, estoy
you are	(tú)	eres, estás
you are	(usted)	es, está
he is	(él)	es, está
she is	(ella)	es, está
it is	(cosa o animal)	es, está
we are	(nosotros)	somos, estamos
you are	(ustedes)	son, están
they are	(ellos)	son, están
they are	(ellas)	son, están
they are	(cosas o animales)	son, están

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. yo soy | 16. estamos |
| 2. tú eres | 17. ustedes están |
| 3. usted es | 18. ellos están |
| 4. él es | 19. ellas están |
| 5. ella es | 20. eres |
| 6. es (cosa o animal) | 21. él está |
| 7. nosotros somos | 22. soy |
| 8. ustedes son | 23. ellos son |
| 9. ellos son | 24. ella está |
| 10. ellas son | 25. nosotros estamos |
| 11. yo estoy | 26. es (cosa o animal) |
| 12. tú estás | 27. tú estás |
| 13. usted está | 28. nosotros somos |
| 14. él está | 29. ustedes están |
| 15. ella está | 30. están (cosas o animales) |

El uso de la partícula not

La palabra **not** se usa en inglés para negar, pero siempre acompañada de algún verbo. En general se coloca inmediatamente después del verbo. En las siguientes frases **I am not**, **he is not**, **they are not**, **we are not**, notese que el verbo y la partícula **not** se escriben como dos palabras separadas. Esto es muy común en el inglés escrito. En una conversación, sin embargo, el verbo y la partícula **not** se juntan para formar una contracción, la que se usa con frecuencia y casi sin excepción. En la primera persona de singular la contracción es **I'm not**. La contracción de **is not** es **isn't** y de **are not**, **aren't**.

Be – Negativo

I'm not	(yo)	no soy, no estoy
you aren't	(tú)	no eres, no estás
you aren't	(usted)	no es, no está
he isn't	(él)	no es, no está
she isn't	(ella)	no es, no está
it isn't	(cosa o animal)	no es, no está
we aren't	(nosotros)	no somos, no estamos
you aren't	(ustedes)	no son, no están
they aren't	(ellos)	no son, no están
they aren't	(ellas)	no son, no están
they aren't	(cosas o animales)	no son, no están

EXERCISE 2

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1 no soy | 6 no es (cosa o animal) |
| 2 tú no eres | 7 no somos |
| 3 usted no es | 8 ustedes no son |
| 4 él no es | 9 ellos no son |
| 5 ella no es | 10 ellas no son |

Cambie al negativo.

Be – Interrogativo

La forma interrogativa del verbo **be** se forma colocando el verbo antes del sustantivo o pronombre.

am I?	¿soy yo? ¿estoy yo?
are you?	¿eres tú? ¿estás tú?
are you?	¿es usted? ¿está usted?
is he?	¿es él? ¿está él?
is she?	¿es ella? ¿está ella?
is it?	¿es? () ¿está? ()
are we?	¿somos nosotros? ¿estamos nosotros?
are you?	¿son ustedes? ¿están ustedes?

are they? ¿son ellos? ¿están ellos?

are they? ¿son ellas? ¿están ellas?

are they? ¿son? (cosas o animales) ¿están? (cosas o animales)

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

1 ¿eres?

2 ¿eres?

3 ¿es usted?

4 ¿es él?

5 ¿es ella?

6 ¿es (cosa o animal)?

7 ¿somos?

8 ¿son ustedes?

9 ¿son ellos?

10 ¿son ellas?

11 ¿esto?

12 ¿esto?

13 ¿esta usted?

14 ¿esta él?

15 ¿esta ella?

16 ¿esta? (cosa o animal)

17 ¿estamos?

18 ¿están ustedes?

19 ¿están ellos?

20 ¿están ellas?

21 ¿eres?

22 ¿esta es?

23 ¿son ellos?

24 ¿es ella?

25 ¿somos?

26 ¿están ustedes?

27 ¿es?

28 ¿es usted?

29 ¿esto?

30 ¿esto?

EXERCISE 5

Cambie al negativo y al interrogativo.

1 ¿es?

2 ¿eres?

3 ¿es usted?

4 ¿es?

5 ¿son?

6 ¿es usted?

7 ¿es?

8 ¿es?

9 ¿es usted?

10 ¿eres?

11 ¿es usted?

12 ¿es?

13 ¿son?

14 ¿es usted?

15 ¿es?

16 ¿es?

Be - Interrogativo negativo

La forma interrogativa negativa del verbo **be** se construye colocando la contraccion del negativo antes del sustantivo o pronombre. Fijese que en la primera persona singular no es posible ninguna contraccion con **am** y **not**

am I not?	¿no soy yo? ¿no estoy yo?
aren't you?	¿no eres tú? ¿no estás tú?
aren't you?	¿no es usted? ¿no esta usted?
isn't he?	¿no es él? ¿no está él?
isn't she?	¿no es ella? ¿no está ella?
isn't it?	¿no es? () ¿no esta? ()
aren't we?	¿no somos nosotros? ¿no estamos nosotros?
aren't you?	¿no son ustedes? ¿no estan ustedes?
aren't they?	¿no son ellos? ¿no estan ellos?
aren't they?	¿no son ellas? ¿no estan ellas?
aren't they?	¿no son? (cosas o animales)
	¿no están? (cosas o animales)

EXERCISE 6

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

25 ¿no están ustedes?

26 ¿no soy yo?

27 ¿no están (los/as animales)?

28 ¿no estás?

29 ¿no está ella?

30 ¿no estás?

EXERCISE 7

Cambie al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1 he is

2 we are

3 they are

4 I am

5 she is

6 you are

7 am

8 is

9 you are

10 we are

11 he is

12 they are

13 she is

14 I am

15 is

16 you are

EXERCISE 8

Traduzca las siguientes frases.

1 he is

2 he is

3 he is

4 he is

5 he is

6 he is

7 he is

8 he is

9 he is

10 he is

11 he is

12 he is

13 he is

14 he is

15 he is

16 he is

17 he is

18 he is

19 he is

20 he is

21 he is

22 he is

23 he is

24 he is

25 he is

26 he is

27 he is

28 he is

29 he is

30 he is

31 he is

32 he is



VOCABULARY

the / los / las	12 young / joven
yes	13 new / nuevo
boy / niño / muchacho	14 red / rojo
girl / niña / muchacha	15 green / verde
man / hombre	16 American / estadounidense
woman / mujer	17 Mexican / mexicano
house / casa	18 where / dónde
car / coche	19 apple / manzana
1 big / grande / grande	20 sweet / dulce
1 little / pequeño / chico (para niño)	21 desk / escritorio
small / pequeño / chico (para niño)	22 brown / marrón
old / viejo / de edad	23 idiom

IDIOMS

1. hello / hola	6. good night / (para despedirse) buenas noche
2. good-bye / adios	7. the young man (boy) / the young woman (girl)
3. good morning	
4. good afternoon	
5. good evening / (para saludar) buenas noches	8. the old man / el the old woman / la

- * **Idiom** Expresión que no puede entenderse a partir de los significados de las palabras que la componen y que tiene un sentido establecido por el uso.

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyendolas

I'm Mexican.	Soy mexicano.
You're American.	Eres estadounidense.
You're young.	Usted es joven.
He's old.	Él es viejo.
She's little.	Ella es pequeña.
It's sweet.	Está dulce.
We're American.	Somos estadounidenses.
You're Mexican.	Ustedes son mexicanos.
They're boys.	Son muchachos.
They're girls.	Son muchachas.
They're big.	Están grandes.

Las contracciones afirmativas con los pronombres

Fíjese en las contracciones afirmativas con los pronombres. Estas solamente se pueden usar cuando el verbo se complementa. En oraciones negativas las contracciones se pueden usar haya o no complemento.

I'm Mexican.	Soy mexicano.
You're American.	Eres estadounidense.
You're young.	Usted es joven.
He's old.	Él es viejo.
She's little.	Ella es pequeña.
It's sweet.	Está dulce.
We're American.	Somos estadounidenses.
You're Mexican.	Ustedes son mexicanos.
They're boys.	Son muchachos.
They're girls.	Son muchachas.
They're big.	Están grandes.

La posición de los adjetivos en inglés

En inglés los adjetivos se colocan antes de los sustantivos. Los adjetivos en inglés nunca cambian de forma. No tienen ni singular ni plural, ni son masculinos ni femeninos como en castellano. Estudie usted las siguientes frases. Fíjese en la posición de los adjetivos **red big little** en las expresiones, y note que no cambian de forma. Puesto que el artículo **the** es adjetivo, tampoco sufre cambio alguno.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. the big house | la casa grande |
| 2. the big houses | las casas grandes |
| 3. the red car | el coche rojo |
| 4. the red cars | los coches rojos |
| 5. the little girl | la muchacha (niña) pequeña |
| 6. the little boys | los muchachos (niños) pequeños |

EXERCISE 2

Traduzca al inglés.

1. el coche rojo
2. la manzana grande
3. los escritorios nuevos
4. el joven
5. el coche pequeño
6. el coche viejo
7. la joven
8. el señor

Traduzca al castellano.

1. The new car is red
2. The old car is green
3. Where are the little girls?
4. The apple is sweet
5. Where is the young woman?
6. Where are the small cars?

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. He's young | 5. You're Mexican |
| 2. It's new | 6. We're little |
| 3. She's old | 7. I'm young |
| 4. They're big | 8. It's sweet |

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The desk is brown | 5. The girl is Mexican |
| 2. The cars are new | 6. The cars are old |
| 3. The woman is old | 7. The Mexican girls are little |
| 4. The apples are red | 8. The house is big |

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. The young man is big
2. The new cars are red
3. The little house is green
4. The Mexican boy is big
5. The American girl is little
6. The small houses are old
7. The American girls are young
8. The big desk is old
9. The red apple is sweet

Llene los espacios con **is** o **are**, según el caso, y traduzca.

1. The sun in the sky.
2. The clouds white.
3. The flowers red.
4. The birds singing.
5. The children playing.
6. The teacher smiling.
7. The students listening.
8. The dog barking.

2. EJERCICIO

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyendo las.

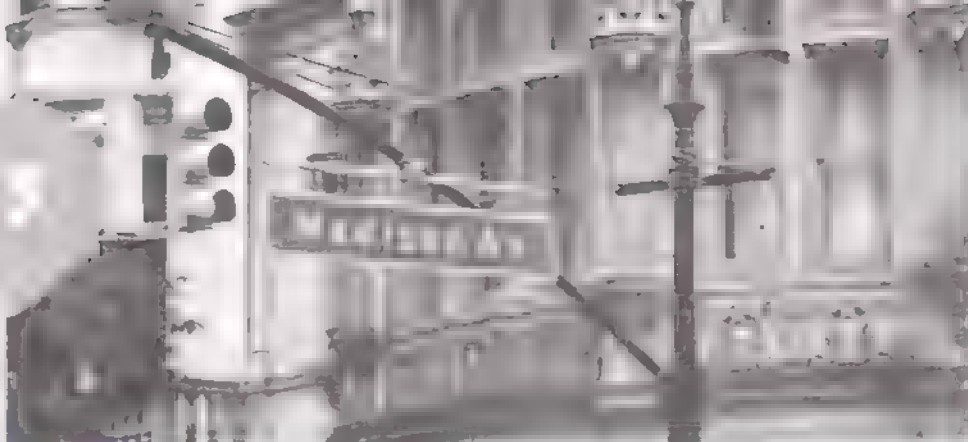
1. The sun in the sky.
2. The clouds white.
3. The flowers red.
4. The birds singing.
5. The children playing.
6. The teacher smiling.
7. The students listening.
8. The dog barking.
9. The cat meowing.
10. The fish swimming.
11. The car moving.
12. The house standing.
13. The tree growing.
14. The river flowing.
15. The wind blowing.
16. The moon shining.
17. The stars twinkling.
18. The snow falling.
19. The ice melting.
20. The fire burning.

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.

Escriba en inglés.



Lesson



VOCABULARY

to go

to come

to work

a, an

and

to

in

with

my

too

here

table

telephone

phone

office

school

movie

father

mother

brother

20. sister *hermana*

21. Spanish *español*

22. teacher

IDIOMS

1. Mr. Hunt *el Sr. Hunt*

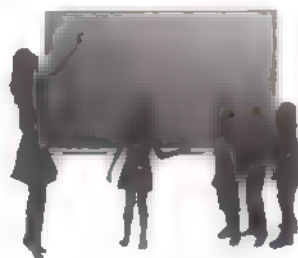
2. Mrs. Hunt *la Sra. Hunt*

3. Miss Hunt *la señorita Hunt*

4. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt

Mr., Mrs., Miss *se*

apellid



5. He goes to the movies. Él va al cine.
6. every day todos los días
7. Thank you. Gracias
8. You're welcome. De nada

• EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyendolas

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. She is Mexican. | 9. She is Mexican. |
| 2. She isn't Mexican. | 10. She isn't Mexican. |
| 3. My father is here. | 11. My father is here. |
| 4. My father isn't here. | 12. My father isn't here. |
| 5. Is Mary here? | 13. Is Mary here? |

Los artículos a, an

El artículo **a** se emplea antes de palabras que empiezan con consonante. El artículo **an** se emplea antes de palabras que empiezan con vocal. Ejemplos: **an American girl, an office, a boy, a Mexican man.**

• EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con **a o an** y traduzca.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. _____ American woman | 7. _____ old car |
| 2. _____ young boy | 8. _____ young boy |

Los complementos con el artículo indefinido

En inglés, los complementos en singular que se pueden contar llevan el artículo indefinido antes del sustantivo. Los complementos en plural no van precedidos de artículo indefinido.

He's a little boy.	Él es (un) muchachito.
I'm a teacher.	Soy profesor.
It's a big car.	Es (un) coche grande.
pero: It's water. (No se puede contar el agua)	Es agua.
They're little boys.	Son muchachitos.
We're teachers.	Somos profesores.
They're big cars.	Son coches grandes.

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca al inglés.

6. Somos profesores.

El profesor

El muchacho chico

El chico chico

padre

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cambielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

Mr. J.

6. Mr. Smith

El tiempo presente

Para conjugar cualquier verbo en el afirmativo de presente (menos los verbos **be** y **have**) se quita la partícula **to** del infinitivo y se antepone el pronombre.

Con los pronombres de la tercera persona del singular, o sea **he, she, it** y con un sustantivo usado en singular como **boy, girl, house** siempre se añade una **s** al verbo.

Este tiempo se usa para representar una acción habitual o un estado o un hecho.

I come	(yo) vengo	we come	(nosotros) venimos
you come	(tú) vienes	you come	(ustedes) vienen
you come	(usted) viene	they come	(ellos) vienen
he comes	(él) viene	they come	(ellas) vienen
she comes	(ella) viene	they come	(ellos) vienen
it comes	(eso) viene		
	viene		vienen

To the teacher

The exercises in each lesson marked as **Práctica verbal** are to be used as a verb conjugation study. Each exercise of this type will consist of a group of short sentences that will serve as a model for all the verb tenses and constructions with which the students have become familiar.

The sentences should be: 1) translated into Spanish so the student will know exactly what he is repeating in English; 2) read in English one at a time by the teacher with emphasis placed on pronunciation and repeated in chorus by the students; 3) read in chorus by the students until they have mastered the verb tenses construction, and word order.

EXERCISE 5

Práctica verbal

11. Write.

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 5, usando formas de los verbos **come** (to school) y **work** (in an office).

Las preposiciones to, in

La preposición **to** a se usa después de los verbos que indican movimiento.

La preposición **in** en dentro de se usa para indicar que se está dentro de cierto lugar.

Estudie las siguientes frases: **to school, to the office, to the movies, in the office, in the house, in school.**

EXERCISE 7

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 6. Mary is (en) | school |
| 7. The boys are (en) | the car |
| 8. My sister is (en) | the house |
| 9. My brother goes (a) | the movies every day |
| 10. My brother is (en) | the office |

EXERCISE 8

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.

- John and Robert go to school with Mary.
- He works in a big office.
- Mr. and Mrs. Hunt come to the office.
- My mother works in the house.
- My sister works in the house too.
- My father is American, and my mother is Mexican.
- Are the apples sweet?
- No, the desk isn't new.
- Where are the American boys and girls?
- The American girls are with my sister.
- Isn't Robert with my sister too?
- Mary is a little girl, and John is a little boy.

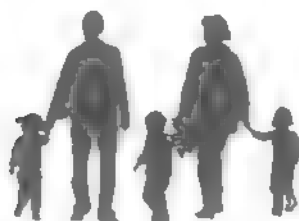
EXERCISE 9

Escriba en inglés.

- Mi hermano pequeño va a la escuela.
- Mi hermana va a la escuela todos los días.
- ¿Es usted mexicano? Sí, yo soy mexicano.
- ¿Están las muchachas con Roberto? No, están en la casa.
- Juan está con mi mamá también.
- Mis hermanos no son pequeños. Son grandes.
- Mis hermanos trabajan en una oficina, y mi padre trabaja en una oficina también.
- ¿Dónde están los muchachos estadounidenses?
- La señora Davis no está en la escuela.
- El señor Hunt va al cine. La señora Hunt va al cine también.

Dictado

Conversacion. Conteste cada pregunta en afirmativo
y en negativo



VOCABULARY

to read

to say

to write

to use

to take

on

at

from

this

this one

these

how

how many

good

well

book

notebook

pencil

pen

letter

there is, there are

is there?, are there?

one two three

four five

IDIOMS

1. How are you?
2. Fine, thank you.
3. What's your name?
My name is John.
4. first name
5. last name
6. He's at home.



EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Where are you? | 14 Aren't they Americans? |
| 2 How are you? | 15 Where's the car? |
| 3 He's at home | 16 Where are the notebooks? |
| 4 He isn't at home | 17 The boys go to school |
| Is she at home? | 18 The girls go to school too |
| | 19 Where is the telephone |
| | 20 It's in the office |
| 5 Where are the notebooks? | 21 Robert goes to school |
| | 22 My sister goes to school |
| 6 Isn't Mary in school? | 23 They come to school |
| 7 You're an American | 24 I come to school too |
| 8 You're not an American | 25 Mr Hunt works in an |
| 9 Are they Americans? | office |

Las preposiciones on, at, from

La preposición **on** (en, sobre) indica estar sobre una superficie.

La preposición **at** (en) indica un lugar determinado.

La preposición **from** (de) indica procedencia u origen.

Estudie las siguientes frases: **on the table, on the desk, on Reforma, at the movies, at home, at school, at 5 Reforma, from the office, from home, from school, from the movies.**

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 My father is (en) | _____ home |
| 2 My little brothers are (en) | _____ school |
| 3 My father works (en) | _____ an office |
| 4 My sister comes (de) | _____ school |
| 5 The letter is (sobre) | _____ the table |
| 6 The pencil is (en) | _____ the notebook |

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cambiadas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

Hay - there is (there's) y there are

Hay equivale a **there is** / **there's** y **there are**. **There is** / **there's** es singular y **there are** es plural. **Is there** y **are there** son las formas interrogativas. **There isn't** y **there aren't** son las formas negativas.

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con **there is** / **there's** o **there are**, **is there** o **are there**, **there isn't** o **there aren't** y traduzca

1. _____ the desk
2. _____ my brothers
3. _____ in the house?
4. _____ an American woman here

EXERCISES

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyendo las

This, this one, these

Se emplea el adjetivo **this** (este, esta) con sustantivo en singular y el pronombre **this one** (este, esta) al referirse a un sustantivo ya mencionado o sobreentendido.

La palabra **these** (estos, estas, estos, estas) se emplea, tanto en inglés como en castellano, con o sin sustantivo.

This book is red and **this one** is green.

Este libro es rojo y **éste** es verde.

These books are red and **these** are green.

Estos libros son rojos y **éstos** son verdes.

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con **this, this one** (singular) o **these** (plural) y traduzca.

1. _____ man is in, father _____
_____ boys are my brothers.
2. _____ girl go to school.
3. _____ boys use _____ book. I use _____.
4. _____ girl isn't my sister.
_____ pencil is red, and _____ is green.
5. John takes _____ red books to school. I take _____.
6. _____ pencil is in the office.
7. _____ boys are good. _____ isn't.
8. _____ woman reads _____ good books.

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal

1. I read a book.
2. You read a book.
3. He reads a book.
4. John reads a letter.
5. The boy reads too.
6. Miss Hunt reads too.
7. Robert reads too.
8. He reads at home.
9. She reads at home.
10. They read at home.
11. I read in school.
12. John reads in school.
13. This boy reads.
14. This girl reads too.
15. These boys read.
16. These boys read too.
17. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt read.
18. Miss Taylor reads too.
19. John and Robert read.
20. My brother reads too.

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando las formas de los verbos **write** (a letter), **say** (this), **use** (a notebook), **take** (this book).

EXERCISE 9

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.

1. There are five boys and four girls in this school.
2. Robert takes two books to school.
3. Sara is my first name. My last name is Taylor.
4. Mrs. Taylor says, "How are you?"
5. How many letters are there on this table?
6. There aren't two notebooks here.
7. There isn't a telephone in the office.
8. Aren't there boys in this school?
9. "Thank you", says John. "You're welcome", say Robert and Mary.
10. We use books and pencils at school, and they use pencils and pens at the office.

EXERCISE 10

Escriba en inglés.

1. Este señor lee un buen libro.
2. ¿Cuántos cuadernos hay sobre el escritorio?
3. Yo llevo mi libro a la escuela todos los días.
4. Estas muchachas usan cuadernos, lápices y plumas en la oficina.
5. Me llamo Henry Brown.
6. ¿Cómo está usted? Bien, gracias.
7. Hay una señorita estadounidense aquí.
8. Hay tres teléfonos en la oficina.
9. ¿Hay dos cartas sobre la mesa?
10. Mi apellido es Johnson.

EXERCISE 11

Dictado

1. "How are you?" says Mary
2. "Fine, thank you," say John and Robert.
3. There aren't four boys in the house
4. How many telephones are there in the office?
5. This boy takes a book to school
6. These girls go to school in a car
7. How many girls work in the office?
8. My name is Robert Brown
9. Isn't there a pencil in this notebook?
10. Aren't there three notebooks on the desk?

EXERCISE 12

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas.*

1. How are you?
2. What's your name?
3. How many pencils are there on the desk?
4. How many phones are there in the office?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo

5. Is there a notebook on the desk?
6. Aren't there Mexican boys here?
7. Aren't there girls in school?
8. Aren't there desks in the office?
9. Is there an American boy here?
10. Are there American girls here?
11. Are you from Mexico?
12. Are the girls at home?
13. Is this book red?
14. Is this one green?
15. Are these cars American?

Lesson



VOCABULARY

to live

to eat

to help

to bring

to like

can

candy

of

very

many

some

everything

that

that one

those

aque os, aque as

the United States los

Estados Unidos

street calle

city ciudad

park parque, jardín

dinner la com

six (6), **seven** (7),

eight (8), **nine** (9)

ten

IDIOMS

1. Here it is. A

2. It's very big. Es mu

3. It's very little. Es

4. There's room. Ha

There's no room.



5. He's very nice. El es muy simpático (de) _____
6. The car is very nice. El coche es muy _____
7. He can read, write, etc. El sabe leer _____ y escribir _____
8. all the boys, girls, books, etc. _____ a todos _____

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. There's a girl here | 12. He uses a brown pen |
| 2. There isn't a boy here | 13. I use this one |
| 3. Are there many cars? | 14. He uses that one |
| 4. How many cars are there? | 15. He says this |
| 5. Is there a telephone here? | 16. He says that |
| 6. No, there isn't | 17. Mr. Martin says yes |
| 7. Aren't there ten letters? | 18. Mrs. Martin says no |
| 8. No, there are eight | 19. I write every day |
| 9. How many notebooks are there? | 20. He writes every day too |
| 10. There are five | 21. He reads English |
| 11. You write many letters | 22. I read English too |
| | 23. John reads English |
| | 24. Mary reads English too |

La preposición of

La preposición **of** (de) indica parte de algo o pertenencia. Estudie estas frases. **some of the boys, many of the girls.**

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca

1. I live (en) _____ 9 Harvey Street
2. I live (en) _____ a very big city
3. Alice goes (a) _____ the park every day
4. The boys go (a) _____ the movies
5. Some (de) _____ the boys live (en) _____ the city

El verbo like

El verbo **like** se conjuga igual que todos los otros verbos. La forma verbal que se usa despues de éste será el infinitivo con la particula **to**. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

I like to help.	Me gusta ayudar.
You like to read.	A ti te gusta leer.
He likes to work.	A él le gusta trabajar.
John likes to work.	A Juan le gusta trabajar
It (<i>animal</i>) likes to eat.	Le gusta comer.
We like to write.	Nos gusta escribir.
You like candy.	A ustedes les gustan los dulces.
They like the movie.	A ellos les gusta la película.
My brothers like Mary.	A mis hermanos les simpatiza María.

El auxiliar can

La palabra **can** es auxiliar. Un auxiliar es el que se usa con otro verbo para formar tiempos o modos. La forma del verbo que se usa despues de **can** siempre es el infinitivo sin la particula **to**. En oraciones interrogativas el auxiliar siempre se coloca antes del sustantivo o del pronombre. La negacion del auxiliar **can** es **can not**. En conversacion se usa la contraccion **can't**. Por ser **can** un auxiliar, la tercera persona singular no termina en **s**. Estudie las siguientes frases:

I can go
I can't go
you can come
you can't come
he can help
he can't help

puedo ir
no puedo ir
puedes venir
no puedes venir
él puede ayudar
él no puede ayudar

Fíjese en la forma que se usa para construir el interrogativo o interrogativo negativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Can	I	come?
¿Puedo	(yo)	venir?
(Where) can	the boy	go?
¿(Dónde) puede	el muchacho	ir?
Can't	they	help?
¿No pueden	ellos	ayudar?

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyendolas

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 I like to go to school | 13 Can I go every day? |
| 2 You like to come too | 14 Can't I go every day? |
| He likes to help | 15 Where can I go? |
| 4 She likes to help too | 16 You can help Alice |
| 5 We like to work | 17 You can't help Alice |
| 6 You like to | 18 Can you help Alice? |
| 7 They | |
| John likes the car | |
| 10 My mother likes candy | 22 Can he eat apples? |
| 11 I can go every day | 23 How many apples? |
| 12 I can't go every day | 24 |

t, that one, those

Se emplea el adjetivo **that** (ese, esa, aquel, aquella) con sustantivo en singular y el pronombre **that one** (ese, esa, aquel, aquella) al referirse a un sustantivo ya mencionado o sobreentendido.

La palabra **those** (esos, esas, aquellos, aquellas, esos, esas, aquellos, aquellas) se emplea en inglés, con o sin sustantivo.

That boy is Mexican and **that one** is American.

Ese muchacho es mexicano y **aquel** es estadounidense.

Those boys are Mexican and **those** are American.

Esos muchachos son mexicanos y **aquellos** son estadounidenses.

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con **that, that one** (singular) o **those** (plural) y traduzca.

Los adjetivos posesivos

Los adjetivos posesivos en inglés, como otros adjetivos, no son ni singulares ni plurales. Puesto que son adjetivos, se colocaran antes de los sustantivos. Aprenda lo siguiente

my	mi, mis
your	tu, tus
your	su, sus (de usted o de ustedes)
his	su, sus (de él)
her	su, sus (de ella)
its	su (de una cosa)
our	nuestro(s), nuestra(s)
their	su, sus (de ellos o de ellas)

EXERCISE 5

Llene los espacios con los adjetivos posesivos y traduzca

_____ brother

_____ mother

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal. Amplie las siguientes formas hasta incluir todas las personas.

- 4 I can't live in Mexico
- 5 Can I live in Mexico?
- 6 Can I live in Mexico?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **eat** (apples), **bring** (candy), **read** (English), **help** (John), **write** (letters), **say** (good morning), **use** (a phone), **go** (to the movies)

EXERCISE 8

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones.

1. Her brother likes to live in the United States
2. Some of the boys go to the park
3. There are many nice houses in that city
4. All the girls take their books to school
5. Our last name is Miller
6. How many pencils can you bring?
7. Our sisters help our mother in the house
8. The girls eat dinner with their brothers
9. We can't take that book. It's very big
10. There's no room in this car
11. Her first name is Margaret. Her last name is Wells
12. He likes to go to the office with his father
13. one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten
14. 6, 2, 3, 4, 10, 7, 9, 5, 8, 7, 2, 5, 10, 4

EXERCISE 9

Escriba en inglés.

1. No hay agua en su (your) casa.
2. Hay un parque en esta ciudad. Es muy grande.
3. A mis hermanos y a mí nos gustan los dulces.
4. Me llamo Pedro. Mi apellido es Daniels.
5. Él lleva a todos sus pequeños hermanos a la ciudad.
6. ¿Dónde está el teléfono? Aquí está.
7. ¿Puede usted venir a mi casa con Alicia?
8. A él le gusta todo en esa ciudad.
9. No podemos leer este libro. Podemos leer aqué.
10. ¿No puedes escribir con este lápiz?

EXERCISE 10

Dictado

1. We like to go to the movies with our brothers.
2. They live in a nice house in Mexico City.
3. Our last name is Peterson.
4. Is there room in his house?
5. All those girls can take their notebooks to school.
6. Can you read all these letters?
7. Father likes to take the boys to school.
8. Her brother lives in that house.
9. My father likes everything.
10. We like to go to the movies with John.

EXERCISE 11

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo.*

1. Is there a room in the car?
2. Can you take your book to school?
3. Can you use this notebook?
4. Is John in the street?
5. Are your brothers in the United States?
6. Is Mexico City big?
7. Is that one little?
8. Are those cities small?
9. Aren't the boys here?
10. Can you read?
11. Can't Alice write?
12. Can Mary and Alice come to my house?
13. Can all the boys go?
14. Are all the boys in the house?
15. Is everything here?



VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| to put poner meter | 11. what |
| 2. to wash lavar (se) | 12. early |
| 3. to wait (for) esperar | 13. late |
| 4. to study estudiar | 14. family |
| 5. that que | 15. parents |
| 6. but pero, sino | 16. child niño, niña, hijo, hija |
| 7. when | children |
| 8. why por | |
| 9. because | garage |
| 10. now ahora | factory |

IDIOMS

- Wait for me.
- I like it. me gusta
- (at) what time
- too + (adj. o adv.)
too big (late) demasiado
- too much (work) demasiado
too many (books)
- a lot mucho, muchísimo
a lot of work mucho trabajo



a lot of books

Se emplea **of** recordando la segunda de las sustantivos.

7. very much ~

8. What are you waiting for? (Que esperas)

9. He's eating dinner. (Él está comiendo la comida principal)

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyendolas

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. He brings candy every day | 10. She eats very much |
| 2. That man likes to bring books | 11. That girl likes to read everything |
| 3. That man can bring Mary | 12. That girl can eat a lot |
| 4. That man can't bring Mary | 13. That girl can't eat a lot |
| 5. We bring the children too | 14. They come and eat every day |
| 6. Mr Jackson and I bring a lot of apples | 15. They like to come and eat every day |
| 7. Mr Jackson and I like to bring a lot of apples | 16. They can come and eat every day |
| 8. Mr Jackson and I can bring a lot of apples | 17. They can't come and eat every day |
| 9. Mr Jackson and I can't bring a lot of apples | |

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con **this, this one, these, that, that one, those** y traduzca.

1. When can (ese) _____ boy come early?
2. (Esta) _____ family waits for all the children
3. (Esos) _____ parents wait for their children
4. Why can't (esa) _____ girl work here?
5. John likes to wash (ese) _____ new car, and Henry likes to wash (este)
6. (Estos) _____ children like to go to school
7. Where can I put (estas) _____ tables?

child and (aque)

house, but my mother

_____ house is too little

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta del adjetivo posesivo y traduzca.

_____ children are very little
_____ n washes (su, de el) _____ new car
3. (Su, de ella) _____ brother waits for Mary in the

_____ father puts the car in the garage
_____ children like to study English
_____ (su, de usted) _____ child learn to write?

_____ (Su, de e) _____ mother lives in the United States

_____ Mrs. Martin takes (sus, de ella) _____ children to the
park every day

9 "This is (mi) _____ pen," says Miss Jackson

10. (Nuestro) _____ last name is Morgan

La palabra home

home a casa

at home en casa

He comes home every day.

He goes home early.

He's at home.

He works at home.

He brings his books from
home.

from home de casa

Él viene a casa todos los días.

Él va a casa temprano.

Él está en casa.

Él trabaja en casa.

Él trae sus libros de casa.

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca al inglés.



El gerundio

El gerundio de los verbos se forma agregando **ing** al infinitivo, y suprimiendo la partícula **to**. **Going, working, reading, saying** son gerundios con la terminación **ing**. En castellano esta terminación corresponde a los sufijos **ando** y **iendo**.

going yendo

working trabajando

reading leyendo

saying diciendo

Si el infinitivo termina en **e** se suprime la **e** antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplos: **come, coming; write, writing; use, using**. Excepciones: **being** (siendo, estando); **seeing** (viendo).

Los verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante, precedida de una sola vocal duplicarán la consonante final antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplo: **put, putting**

EXERCISE 5

Dé el gerundio de los siguientes verbos.

11. eat	16. wait (for)
12. drink	17. study
13. sit	18. learn
14. stop	
15. go	

El tiempo presente progresivo

Las formas del presente del verbo **be** son **am, is, are**. El presente progresivo se forma con el presente del verbo **be** (que se usa en este caso como auxiliar) y el gerundio.

Este tiempo sirve para describir una acción que está ocurriendo en el momento actual. Compare las formas en inglés y en castellano.

Afirmativo

I'm studying.

He's working.

You're reading.

Estoy estudiando.

Él está trabajando.

Tú estás leyendo.

Negativo

I'm not working now.

You aren't reading.

She isn't working now.

No estoy trabajando ahora.

Tu no estás leyendo.

Ella no está trabajando ahora.

Fíjese en el orden de las palabras del interrogativo. Al hacer preguntas en inglés, siempre se usa el auxiliar antes del sustantivo o del pronombre. En el caso del presente progresivo se usaran como auxiliar las formas del verbo **be**.

Interrogativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Are ¿Están	they ellos	writing? escribiendo?
(Why) are ¿(Por qué) están	the boys los muchachos	writing? escribiendo?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Isn't ¿No está	he él	studying? estudiando?
(Why) isn't ¿(Por qué) no está	John Juan	studying? estudiando?
Aren't ¿No están	the girls las muchachas	studying? estudiando?

EXERCISE 6

Traduzca las siguientes frases Cambielas al negativo
interrogativo e interrogativo negativo

Práctica verbal



EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **say** (thank you), **read** (a letter), **write** (a book), **use** (the phone), **take** (his family), **live** (in the United States), **eat** (an apple), **help** (their father), **bring** (my notebook). Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **what, where, when, why, why not, what time, how many** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 9

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta del verbo y traduzca.

Where is the car?	the car in the garage
What is this?	in our house
What were you doing?	Mr. Smith
Where are you going?	in Mexico City?
What is Robert doing?	
What are you saying?	English
Why are you saying that?	English?
Where are you working?	in the factor
What are all the boys doing?	home?
What is the car doing?	the car?

EXERCISE 10

Práctica verbal

What time can he wait for Peter?	
Where can he wait for Peter?	
Why can he wait for Peter?	
How many times can he wait for Peter?	
What time can he wait for Peter?	
Why can't he wait for Peter?	
He's waiting for you.	

12. He isn't waiting for you. 16. Why is he waiting for you?
 13. Is she waiting for you? 17. Who isn't he waiting for
 14. Isn't he waiting for you? you?
 15. Where is he waiting for you? 18. What is he waiting for?

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 10, usando formas de los verbos **study (a lot), learn (English), wash (the car), read (a book), put (the notebook here), go (home), come (home), eat (at home)**. Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **what, where, when, why, why not, what time, how many** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 12

Lea estas oraciones y traduzca.

1. Bill is studying English, but he says he isn't learning very much.
2. Grace is studying English too, and she likes it a lot.
3. What are you waiting for? I'm waiting for my brother.
4. Mother says that she likes her house because it isn't too big.
5. John studies Spanish because he likes it.
6. The children wash the car, and John puts the car in the garage.
7. My parents go to work very early, and they come home very late.
8. What time can you wait for me?
9. Wait for me at home.
10. These children like to come home late.
11. Why can't you come to my house with your sister?
12. Mr. Miller can't work in the factory because he's very old.
13. What's your name? My first name is George and my last name is Parks.

EXERCISE 13

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Por qué estás trabajando en una fábrica?
2. Roberto está metiendo todo en el garaje.
3. ¿A dónde vas ahora? Voy a la escuela.
4. ¿Por qué no están ellos viniendo en Estados Unidos?
5. A Alicia le gusta estudiar inglés.
6. ¿Cuántos libros puedes leer? Puedo leer ese y aquél.
7. ¿Qué esperas? Estoy esperando a los niños.
8. A ellos les gusta mucho el inglés.
9. ¿Hay lugar en este coche y en aquél?
10. ¿Puedes ayudar a tus hermanos?
11. Él está comiendo muchos dulces.

EXERCISE 14

Dictado

1. My parents are going to the office, and I'm going to school.
2. These children like to read their books.
3. Are the children using the phone?
4. He can't write because there isn't a pencil.
5. Wait for me because I'm going with you.
6. What can I take with me to the park?
7. How many books are the children using?
8. Why are you using my pencil?
9. Why aren't the boys helping their parents?
10. What are you saying?

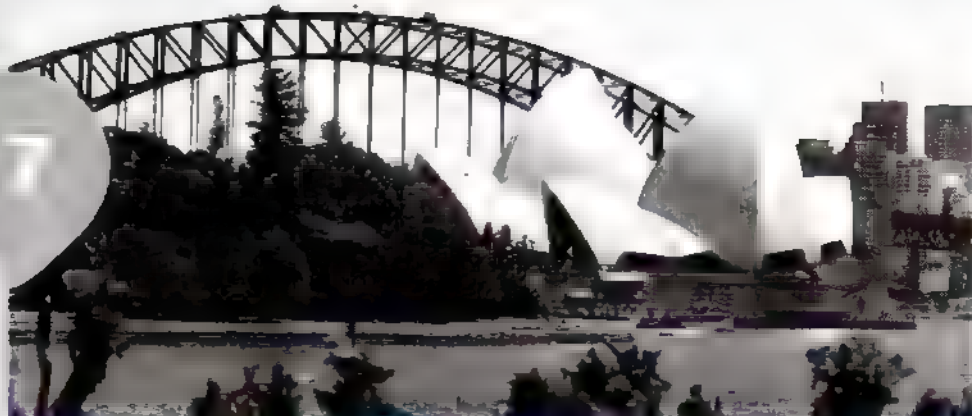
EXERCISE 15

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo.*

1. Can you read?
2. Can John read?
3. Can you come early?

4. Can't they wash the car?
5. Can my brother wait for you?
6. Can all the boys go home?
7. Can't you learn everything?
8. Is that child Mexican?
9. Is that one American?
10. Are those children from this school?
11. Are these from that school?
12. Aren't you putting the car in the garage?
13. Is John coming?
14. Are you waiting for me?
15. Is that man waiting for you?
16. Are you working in a factory now?
17. Is he working in a factory?
18. Are you going to the factory?
19. Is the car too big?
20. Isn't the house too big?
21. Are there too many?
22. Are there too many cars?
23. Is there too much candy?
24. Are there too many children?
25. Is there too much room?





VOCABULARY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. to get up levantarse | 12. minute minuto |
| 2. to wake up despertarse | 13. hour hora |
| 3. to visit visitar | 14. husband esposo |
| 4. to teach enseñar | 15. wife esposa |
| 5. to see ver | wives esposas |
| 6. for para | 16. year año |
| 7. so así | 17. tomorrow mañana |
| 8. student estudiante | 18. eleven (11) |
| 9. how much cuánto | twelve (12) |
| 10. who quién | thirteen (13) |
| 11. please por favor | fourteen (14) |
| | fifteen (15) |

IDIOMS

1. **They say.** Dices.
2. **to be early** Llegar temprano.
I'm early. Llego temprano (legue temprano / cuando uno llega temprano)
3. **to be late** Llegar tarde.
I'm late. Llego tarde (estoy retrasado, he llegado tarde / se me está haciendo tarde / legue tarde / cuando uno acaba de llegar)

4. **in the morning** En o por la mañana
5. **Just a minute please** Un momento, por favor
6. **It's very early.** Es muy temprano
It's very late. Es muy tarde
7. **so + (adj. o adv.) = tan + (adj. o adv.)**
so big (late) Tan grande, (tarde)
8. **so much (work)** Tanto (trabajo)
so many (books) tantos (libros)



EXERCISES

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. We put the car in the garage | 8. They aren't washing everything |
| 2. We like to put the car in the garage | 9. Are they washing everything? |
| 3. We can put the car in the garage | 10. It's working now |
| 4. We can't put the car in the garage. | 11. Is it working now? |
| 5. Can we put the car in the garage? | 12. Isn't it working now? |
| 6. Can't we put the car in the garage? | 13. Why isn't it working? |
| 7. They're washing everything | 14. There's too much room |
| | 15. Is there too much room? |
| | 16. How much room is there? |
| | 17. There isn't too much room |

La preposición for

En inglés se emplea la preposición **for** para expresar duración de tiempo.

Muchas veces el equivalente de **for** en castellano no se usa porque la preposición queda sobreentendida en la oración.

He studies **for** ten minutes.

Él estudia diez minutos.

I can work **for** two hours.

Puedo trabajar dos horas.

We can live in Acapulco **for** a year.

Podemos vivir en Acapulco **por** un año.

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. I can read _____ an hour
2. All the students are studying (en) _____ school
3. Are you waiting _____ your husband?
4. Some (de) _____ my brothers teach English
5. Who lives (en) _____ 10 Grant Street?
6. There are two cars (en) _____ our garage
7. How many notebooks are there (en) _____ the desk?
8. Who studies _____ fifteen minutes?
9. Charles works _____ two hours
10. Can you go to the United States _____ a year?

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta del verbo **be** y traduzca.

1. _____ you living in Mexico now
_____ making _____
_____ with his father
_____ waiting for her husband
_____ putting everything in the house
6. That man _____ teaching Spanish
7. Why _____ you getting up so early?

8. Why _____ these girls studying?
9. Who _____ using the phone?
10. What _____ you eating?

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. My husband is getting up. | 6. That boy is using the phone. |
| 2. Miss Taylor is teaching English. | 7. The students are eating a lot. |
| 3. The children are waking up. | 8. That girl is washing. |
| 4. Charles is visiting his brother. | 9. I'm helping. |
| 5. We're learning English now. | 10. He's waiting for his brother. |

El futuro idiomático

El futuro idiomático es una manera propia del inglés, que sirve para expresar tiempo en el futuro. El castellano también tiene un futuro idiomático, y la formación de los dos es muy parecida. Se necesitan tres cosas para formar este tiempo en inglés: el presente del verbo **be (am, is, are)**, la palabra **going** y **un infinitivo**.

Compare el inglés con el castellano. Fijese en el presente del verbo **be**, la palabra **going** y **un infinitivo** en ese orden.

Afirmativo

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| I'm going to work tomorrow. | Yo voy a trabajar mañana. |
| He's going to get up early. | Él va a levantarse temprano. |
| They're going to visit their parents. | Ellos van a visitar a sus padres. |



Negativo

I'm not going to work.
He isn't going to get up
early.
We aren't going to teach
English.

No voy a trabajar.
Él no va a levantarse
temprano.
No vamos a enseñar
inglés.

Interrogativo

Fíjese en el orden de las palabras en el interrogativo. El auxiliar siempre va antes del sustantivo o del pronombre. En el futuro idiomático el auxiliar es siempre una forma del verbo **be**.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Is	he	going to get up?
¿Va	él	a levantarse?
Are	they	going to visit?
¿Van	ellos	a visitar?
(Where) am	I	going to work?
¿(Dónde) voy	(yo)	a trabajar?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Isn't	he	going to work?
¿No va	él	a trabajar?
Aren't	they	going to visit?
¿No van	ellos	a visitar?
¿(Why) aren't	they	going to teach?
¿(Por qué) no van	ellos	a enseñar?

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Yo voy a la escuela. | They are not coming. |
| 2 Yo voy a casa. | That is not a house. |
| 3 Yo voy a la escuela. | These are not my shoes. |
| 4 No voy a la escuela. | These are the best shoes. |
| 5 No voy a casa. | Lo come. |
| 6 Yo voy a la escuela. | |

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal

- ¿Voy a la escuela?
- ¿Voy a casa?
- ¿Voy a la escuela?
- ¿Voy a casa?
- ¿Voy a la escuela?
- ¿Voy a casa?
- ¿Voy a la escuela?
- ¿Voy a casa?
- ¿Voy a la escuela?
- ¿Voy a casa?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando las formas de los verbos **see** (my wife), **be** (at home), **like** (that house), **wait** (for Robert), **come** (home), **bring** (a lot), **wash** (the children). Use un pronombre o un sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Emplee las palabras interrogativas **why**, **why not**, **what**, **where**, **when**, **how many**, **how much**, **at what time** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 8

Llene los espacios con el infinitivo entre parentesis y traduzca.

1. (to put) My brother is going _____ the car
in the garage
2. (to work) That girl is going _____ in our
house
3. (to wait for) We're going _____ Mr Smith
4. (to live) Are you going _____ in Mexico
City?
5. (to study) What's Robert going _____?
6. (to see) He's going _____ the new house.
7. (to learn) Why are you going _____ English?
8. (to work) Why aren't you going _____ in
the garage?
9. (to go) Where are all the boys going _____?
10. (to be) Why is John going _____ a
teacher?

EXERCISE 9

Llene los espacios con el auxiliary correcto de las formas del verbo **be** y traduzca.

1. Charles _____ going to bring a lot.
2. That girl _____ going to wake up early
3. We _____ going to visit Mr. Smith
4. The teacher _____ going to get up
5. _____ you going to teach in Mexico City?
6. What _____ Robert going to study?
7. They _____ going to see everything
8. Why _____ you going to learn English?
9. Where _____ the boys going to go?
10. Why _____ Alice going to be a teacher?

EXERCISE 10

Práctica verbal

1. They get up early.
2. They like to get up early.
3. They can get up early.
4. They can't get up early.
5. Can they get up early?
6. Can't they get up early?
7. Why can't they get up early?
8. What time can they get up?
9. They're getting up now.
10. They aren't getting up now.
11. Are they getting up now?
12. Aren't they getting up now?
13. Why are they getting up now?
14. Why aren't they getting up now?
15. They're going to get up late.
16. They aren't going to get up late.
17. Are they going to get up late?
18. Aren't they going to get up late?
19. Why are they going to get up late?
20. Why aren't they going to get up late?

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal. *Repita el ejercicio 10, usando formas de los verbos teach (English), wake up (early), visit (their parents), work (in a factory), study (Spanish), see (the teachers). Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas why, why not, what, where, when, what time, how many cuando sea posible.*

EXERCISE 12

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.

1. They say that that young man is a very good English teacher.
2. I'm waiting for my wife, but she's late.
3. What time are you going to work in the morning?
4. They say that they aren't going to visit their parents tomorrow.

5. Just a minute please. I'm going to help you.
 6. Carlos is going to be a teacher in the United States.
 7. Why are you getting up so early?
 8. I'm late this morning.
 9. His sister eats a lot of candy.
 10. There are fifteen boys and girls in that school.
- seven, six, three, nine, five, two, one, four, eleven.

EXERCISE 13

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Qué vas a llevar? Voy a llevar todo.
2. Alicia dice que le gusta levantarse temprano.
3. Voy a ver quién está en casa.
4. ¿A qué hora vas a trabajar?
5. Estamos visitando a nuestros padres en Estados Unidos.
6. Me gustan todos estos (this) dulces.
7. ¿Cuántos profesores hay en la escuela?
8. ¿Viene un coche ahora?
9. Ella llega tarde porque se despierta tarde.
10. ¿Quién va a despertar a Bill en la mañana?

EXERCISE 14

Dictado

1. He says that he likes to teach English.
2. Is your brother going to be a teacher?
3. When are you going to learn English?
4. Why are you getting up so early?
5. Why are they going to come home so late?
6. Why are the children going to school so early?
7. There are fifteen boys and girls in that school.
8. I'm waiting for the teacher.

9. She can't come so early
10. one, six, twelve, fifteen, eleven, seven, thirteen, three, eight, fourteen, four, nine, five, ten, eleven, twelve

EXERCISE 15

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas.*

1. How many teachers are there in the school?
2. How many boys are there in the school?
3. How many girls are there in the school?
4. How many children are there in the street?
5. Where are you going?
6. Where is your brother going?
7. Where is your sister going?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.

8. Can you wait for me in the morning?
9. Are you early?
10. Are you going to get up early?
11. Isn't she going to be a teacher?
12. Aren't you visiting your brother in Mexico City?
13. Can't they come early in the morning?
14. Is Henry going to eat here?
15. Isn't he taking everything?
16. Is this one too big?
17. Is that one too small?
18. Are you going to wake up early in the morning?
19. Aren't we going to work tomorrow?
20. Can you see me now?
21. Is the school too little?
22. Are there too many phones?
23. Is there too much work?
24. Is there a lot of work?
25. Is there a lot?



VOCABULARY

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. to speak hablar | 15 grandmother abuela |
| 2. to walk caminar, ir a pie | 16 grandfather abuelo |
| 3. to run correr | 17 grandparents abuelos |
| 4. to feel sentir (se) | 18 garden jardín |
| 5. to want querer | 19 yard patio, espacio
alrededor de una casa |
| 6. by por | 20. sixteen (16), |
| 7. before antes de (que) | seventeen (17), |
| 8. after después de (que) | eighteen (18), |
| 9. sick enfermo | nineteen (19), |
| 10. weak débil | twenty (20), |
| 11. happy feliz, contento | twenty-one (21), |
| 12. sad triste | twenty-two (22) |
| 13. there allí, allá | |
| 14. cousin primo (a) | |

IDIOMS

1. **I'm sorry.** Lo siento, Siento que
2. **Excuse me, Pardon me.** Con permiso, Discúlpeme
3. **that's why** por eso
4. **surely, certainly** desde luego, con mucho gusto
5. **There's going to be work.** Va a haber trabajo
6. **There are going to be children.** Va a haber niños



EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. John and Mary visit their cousin
2. John and Mary like to visit their cousin
3. John and Mary can visit their cousin
4. John and Mary can't visit their cousin.
5. John and Mary are going to see that movie
6. John and Mary aren't going to see that movie
7. John and Mary are getting up.
8. John and Mary aren't getting up.
9. Are John and Mary getting up?
10. Aren't John and Mary getting up?
11. My grandparents are going to wake up.
12. My grandparents aren't going to wake up.
13. Are my grandparents going to wake up?
14. Aren't my grandparents going to wake up?
15. When are my grandparents going to wake up?
16. Why are my grandparents going to wake up?
17. What time are my grandparents going to wake up?
18. Mr Jackson can teach everything
19. Mr. Jackson can't teach well
20. Can Mr Jackson teach well?

Los días de la semana

Aprenda los días de la semana. Note usted que en inglés se escriben con mayúscula.

Monday	lunes	Friday	viernes
Tuesday	martes	Saturday	sábado
Wednesday	miércoles	Sunday	domingo
Thursday	jueves		

El uso de las preposiciones **on**, **by**

En general se usa la preposición **on** antes de los días de la semana.

My father works **on** Sunday.

Mi papá trabaja el domingo.

Are you going to come **on** Tuesday?

¿Vas a venir el martes?

La preposición **by** se emplea en inglés después de verbos de movimiento con la idea de **pasar por** o **pasar frente a**.

Can you come **by** my house this afternoon?

¿Puede usted **pasar por** mi casa esta tarde?

She walks **by** my house when she goes to school.

Ella **pasa frente a** mi casa cuando va a la escuela.

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. We visit our grandparents _____ Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
2. Mr Johnson goes (frente a) _____ the school when he goes to work.
3. Father eats (antes de que) _____ he goes to the office.
4. I get up (después de que) _____ he goes to the office.

5. I go home (después de) _____ school
6. They help their mother (antes de que) _____ they study
7. We go to the park _____ Sunday
8. John comes (por) _____ my house before he goes to school
9. Can you come to see me _____ Monday?
10. Where are you going to be _____ Thursday?
11. He walks (frente a) _____ the office
12. They like to walk (en) _____ the park every day
13. Why are you walking (en) _____ the park?
14. Many (de) _____ the boys are going to come _____ Friday
15. Is John going to visit his grandmother _____ Tuesday?

La forma posesiva

La forma posesiva de un sustantivo que se refiere a una persona o a un animal se construye agregando un apóstrofo ' y una s. Esta forma posesiva siempre va antes del sustantivo poseído. En el caso de los sustantivos que terminan en s, basta añadir el apóstrofo después de la s.

the boy's book	el libro del muchacho
the boys' books	los libros de los muchachos
the child's pencil	el lápiz del niño
the children's pencil	el lápiz de los niños
John's pen	la pluma de Juan
Charles' house	la casa de Carlos
Mr. White's car	el coche del señor White
his father's	el (los) de su padre (de él)

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes frases al inglés.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. el libro de la muchacha | 8. los hermanos de los muchachos |
| 2. el libro de las muchachas | 9. el coche de mi padre |
| 3. la mamá de los niños | 10. el primo de Juan |
| 4. la casa de la señora Martín | 11. la casa de la señora |
| 5. la esposa del señor Jackson | 12. la de tu hermano |
| 6. el hermano de María | 13. los de mi profesor |
| 7. el hermano de los muchachos | 14. la de Juan |

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con la forma posesiva del sustantivo indicado.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. (grandfather) | We're going to my _____ house |
| 2. (cousin) | Your _____ car is in our garage |
| 3. (sister) | Where is her _____ husband? |
| 4. (Mrs. Jackson) | Isn't _____ husband here? |
| 5. (boys) | The _____ notebooks are on the desk |
| 6. (Charles) | Henry is going with _____ brother |
| 7. (Mr. Martin) | That woman is _____ wife |
| 8. (children) | How many of the _____ books can you bring? |
| 9. (girls) | The _____ grandmother is sick |
| 10. (brother) | My _____ wife says that she feels weak |
| 11. (wife) | This is your _____ book. |
| 12. (father) | Those are my _____ |

El verbo want

La forma verbal que se usa después del verbo **want** es el infinitivo con la partícula **to**. Compare con el español. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

I want to go.
Quiero ir.

They want to go.
Ellos quieren ir.

He wants to speak to John.
Él quiere hablarle a Juan.

We want to visit our cousins.
Queremos visitar a nuestros primos.

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. He wants to be a teacher
2. You want to go to the movies
3. He wants to work in a factory
4. She wants to read that book
5. We want to write some letters
6. They want to use their English
7. Robert wants to come early
8. Stella wants to get up early
9. The boys want to work in the yard

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. We speak English. | 4. We can speak English |
| 2. We like to speak English | 5. We can't speak English |
| 3. We want to speak English | 6. Can we speak English? |

7. Can't we speak English?
8. We're speaking English.
9. We aren't speaking English.
10. Are we speaking English?
11. Aren't we speaking English?
12. We're going to speak English.
13. We aren't going to speak English.
14. Are we going to speak English?
15. Aren't we going to speak English?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando las formas de los verbos *run* (in the yard), *walk* (home), *feel* (sad). Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas *why*, *why not*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how many*, *how much*, *what time* cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 8

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones y números.

1. I want to go to the office this morning and see his cousin's sister.
2. William says that after he works in the yard he likes to eat.
3. Are you going to visit your grandmother on Saturday before you go to the office?
4. Are you going by your brother's house when you go to work on Tuesday?
5. I feel weak after I work all morning.
6. The children's grandmother wants to bring a lot of apples.
7. Fifteen of the twenty boys in that school are studying Spanish.
8. The children can run in the yard, but they can't run in the house.
9. Alice says that she likes to walk to school.
10. We aren't going to be late on Monday.
11. My grandfather's house isn't very big, but it's very nice.

12. Isn't your cousin living with your grandfather and grandmother now?
13. sixteen, nineteen, twenty, eighteen, seventeen, fourteen, fifteen, thirteen, six, four, three, seven, eleven, twelve
14. one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten

EXERCISE 9

Escriba en inglés.

1. Lo siento, pero no puedo hablar inglés.
2. Discúlperme, por favor. Me siento mal.
3. Ella dice que su hermana habla mucho
4. Mi abuela no puede correr. Por eso llega tarde.
5. Vamos a levantarnos temprano el miércoles porque vamos a la escuela
6. Mi nombre no está en el libro de Juan. Está en el de María.
7. Voy a hablar inglés
8. La niña de la señora Johnson está triste porque está enferma.
9. Los padres de mi esposo están muy contentos porque viven en la ciudad
10. ¿Por qué corres ahora?
11. Quiero ser profesor

EXERCISE 10

Dictado

1. I'm not going to speak English. I'm going to speak Spanish
2. Henry's cousin is early, but his brother is late
3. He wants to go to the movies with me
4. I'm sick. I can't work
5. John says that everything is new
6. What's your brother's name?
7. That boy's name is Bill

8. My grandparents are very old, but they're very happy.
9. Why aren't the children happy?
10. eight, five, eleven, thirteen, twelve, twenty, twenty-one, nineteen, eighteen, twenty-six, twenty-three

EXERCISE 11

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y negativo.*

1. Can you come on Monday?
2. Can your father come on Saturday?
3. Can you come by the house this afternoon?
4. Can I use John's notebook?
5. Is he using his brother's book?
6. Is he going to use his sister's pencil?
7. Is he going to walk to school?
8. Is the boy running?
9. Is his cousin going to the factory now?
10. Is he coming now?
11. Is John's book red?
12. Is this one your father's?
13. Isn't that one your brother's?
14. Are those Mary's?
15. Is there going to be a lot of work?
16. Is there going to be a lot?
17. Are there going to be a lot of children?
18. Are there going to be a lot?
19. Are the boys running too much?
20. Are you going to eat a lot of candy?
21. Are they going to want a lot?
22. Is she going to be a teacher?
23. Aren't the girls going to wake up?
24. Are we going to be late?
25. Are you going to be early?



VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 to do hacer | 11 door puerta |
| 2 to understand
entender, comprender | 12 window ventana |
| 3 to sit (down) sentarse | 13 living room sala |
| 4 to know saber, conocer | 14 chair silla |
| 5 to open abrir | 15 sofa sofá |
| 6 around alrededor de | 16 floor piso |
| 7 slow despacio, lento | 17 rug alfombra |
| slowly lentamente | 18 homework tarea (de escuela) |
| 8 fast rápido, aprisa | 19 thirty (30), thirty-one (31),
thirty-two (32), forty (40),
fifty (50), sixty (60),
seventy (70) |
| 9 wall pared | |
| 10 fence cerca, barda | |

IDIOMS

1. **Please sit down.** Por favor siéntese
2. **He's sitting (down).** Él es sentado.
3. **What time is it?** ¿Qué hora es?
4. **It's five (o'clock).** Son las cinco (en punto)
5. **It's five-thirty.** Son las cinco y media
6. **It's five-fifteen.** Son las cinco y cuarto
7. **It's a quarter after five.** Son las cinco y cuarto
8. **It's twenty (minutes) to five.** Faltan veinte para las cinco
9. **It's a quarter to five.** Falta un cuarto para las cinco
10. **It's ten (minutes) after five.** Son las cinco y diez
11. **At five (o'clock).** A las cinco (en punto)



EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. Mrs. Carter wants to get up
2. Mrs. Carter is going to want to get up
3. Mrs. Carter isn't going to want to get up
4. Is Mrs. Carter going to want to get up?
5. Isn't Mrs. Carter going to want to get up?
6. What time is Mrs. Carter going to want to get up?
7. Miss Bell wants to speak Spanish
8. Miss Bell likes to speak Spanish
9. Miss Bell is speaking Spanish
10. Miss Bell isn't speaking Spanish
11. Is Miss Bell speaking Spanish?
12. Isn't Miss Bell speaking Spanish?
13. Why isn't Miss Bell speaking Spanish?
14. Mr. Curtis runs fast
15. Mr. Curtis likes to run fast
16. Mr. Curtis can run fast
17. Can Mr. Curtis run fast?
18. Can't Mr. Curtis run fast?
19. Why can't Mr. Curtis run fast?
20. When can Mr. Curtis run fast?

El presente del verbo **do**

Las formas del verbo **do** significan hacer cuando se usa como verbo principal. En el presente de este verbo la forma **do** se usa para todas las personas menos para la tercera persona del singular, pues para ésta se usa **does**. Ejemplos:

I do the work.

Yo hago el trabajo.

He does the work.

Él hace el trabajo.

Los auxiliares do, does

Do y **does** se usan como auxiliares en preguntas y negaciones con todos los verbos menos con las formas del verbo **be** y otros auxiliares como **can**. En el tiempo presente la forma **do** se emplea para todas las personas menos para la tercera persona del singular, pues para ésta se utiliza **does**. Cuando se usa el auxiliar **does**, el verbo principal no lleva **s** como terminación de la tercera persona del singular en presente, porque después de un auxiliar en inglés se usa el infinitivo sin la partícula **to**.

La contracción negativa de **do not** es la palabra **don't**, y la contracción negativa de **does not** es la palabra **doesn't**.

Afirmativo

I want	yo quiero
you want	tú quieres
you want	usted quiere
he wants	él quiere
she wants	ella quiere
it wants	ello quiere
we want	nosotros queremos
you want	ustedes quieren
they want	ellos quieren
they want	ellas quieren

Negativo

I don't want	yo no quiero
you don't want	tú no quieres
you don't want	usted no quiere
he doesn't want	él no quiere
she doesn't want	ella no quiere
it doesn't want	ello no quiere
we don't want	nosotros no queremos
you don't want	ustedes no quieren
they don't want	ellos no quieren
they don't want	ellas no quieren

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras del interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

do I want?	¿quiero yo?
do you want?	¿quieres tú?
do you want?	¿quiere usted?
does he want?	¿quiere él?
does she want?	¿quiere ella?
does it want?	¿quiere ello?
do we want?	¿queremos nosotros?
do you want?	¿quieren ustedes?
do they want?	¿quieren ellos?
do they want?	¿quieren ellas?

Interrogativo negativo

don't I want?	¿no quiero yo?
don't you want?	¿no quieres tú?
don't you want?	¿no quiere usted?
doesn't he want?	¿no quiere él?
doesn't she want?	¿no quiere ella?
doesn't it want?	¿no quiere ello?
don't we want?	¿no queremos nosotros?
don't you want?	¿no quieren ustedes?
don't they want?	¿no quieren ellos?
don't they want?	¿no quieren ellas?

EXERCISE 2

Práctica verbal

1. He lives here.
2. He doesn't live here.
3. Does he live here?
4. Doesn't he live here?
5. Where does he live?
6. Why does he live here?
7. Why doesn't he live here?

EXERCISE 3

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 2, usando formas de los verbos **say** (good afternoon), **take** (his books), **bring** (her cousin), **study** (a lot), **go** (every day), **work** (fast), **get up** (late), **speak** (English), **walk** (home). Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **what, where, when, how many, how much, why, why not, what time** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con **do** y **does** y traduzca.

1. I _____ speak a lot of Spanish. (*negativo*)
2. _____ you speak English? (*interrogativo*)
3. _____ he speak English? (*interrogativo negativo*)
4. _____ your brother get up early? (*interrogativo*)
5. That girl _____ study. (*negativo*)
6. Mrs. Carter _____ like to teach. (*negativo*)
7. _____ we like to run in the garden? (*interrogativo*)
8. They _____ want to go. (*negativo*)
9. My sister _____ want to run. (*negativo*)
10. _____ John like to walk? (*interrogativo negativo*)

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al **negativo**, **interrogativo** e **interrogativo negativo**.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. You know that man. | 6. You speak Spanish |
| 2. He works here. | 7. John lives in Mexico |
| 3. I open the door. | 8. They read the book |
| 4. She sits in a chair. | 9. Mrs. Carter uses a pencil |
| 5. We understand a lot of English | 10. That boy goes to school |

El imperativo

La forma imperativa de la segunda persona del singular **you** (tú, usted) y de la segunda persona del plural **you** (ustedes) se construye con el infinitivo, sin la partícula **to**. No se expresa ningún pronombre. Para el negativo se coloca el auxiliar **don't** antes del infinitivo sin la partícula **to**. Estudie lo siguiente:

Run	Corre	Corra	Corran
Don't run	No corras	No corra	No corran
Go	Vete	Vaya	Vayan
Don't go	No (te) vayas	No (se) vaya	No (se) vayan
Eat	Come	Coma	Coman
Don't eat	No comas	No coma	No coman

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal

1. Come here. (*Ven*)
2. Don't come here. (*No vengas*)
3. Come here. (*Venga*)
4. Don't come here (*No venga*)
5. Come here. (*Vengan*)
6. Don't come here (*No vengán*)

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **help** (*John*), **wait** (*for me*), **speak** (*fast*), **bring** (*the car*), **work** (*every day*), **get up** (*early*), **read** (*that book*), **use** (*his telephone*).

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal

1. He does the homework
2. He doesn't do the homework
3. Does he do the homework?
4. Doesn't he do the homework?
5. He likes to do the homework
6. He doesn't like to do the homework
7. Does he like to do the homework?
8. Doesn't he like to do the homework?
9. He's doing the homework
10. He isn't doing the homework
11. Is he doing the homework?
12. Isn't he doing the homework?
13. He's going to do the homework
14. He isn't going to do the homework
15. Is he going to do the homework?
16. Isn't he going to do the homework?
17. He can do the homework
18. He can't do the homework
19. Can he do the homework?
20. Can't he do the homework?
21. Do the homework
22. Don't do the homework

EXERCISE 9

Práctica verbal. *Repita el ejercicio 8, usando formas de los verbos sit (here), open (the window), know (everything), understand (Spanish). Use un pronombre o un sustantivo distinto con cada verbo.*

EXERCISE 10

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.

1. She doesn't like to sit in that big chair in the living room.
2. There's a fence around our yard.
3. He's sitting on the sofa with Helen.
4. When I stand in the window, I can see all the children in the yard.
5. Charles is late because he doesn't like to get up early in the morning.
6. Are they going to put the green rug on the living room floor?
7. I don't know why there are twenty-one doors in this house.
8. Where are you going at six-thirty?
9. Please don't speak so fast.
10. The sofa is too big for the living room.
11. My cousin says that he's going to come at ten thirty.
12. twenty-five, thirty-five, forty-five, fifty-five, sixty-five, seventy-five, twenty-two, thirty-three, forty-four, sixty-six, seventy-seven.

EXERCISE 11

Escriba en inglés.

1. No me gusta esta película.
2. Puedo ver a todos los niños en el patio.
3. ¿Qué hora es? Son las dos y media.
4. Va a venir a las siete y veinticinco.
5. ¿Por qué no viene él temprano? Faltan diez minutos para las nueve.
6. La pluma de esta muchacha no escribe bien.
7. No te sientes en el piso. Siéntate en el sofá.
8. No corras tan rápido. No vamos a llegar tarde.

9. La señorita Harris no quiere lavar las puertas y las ventanas esta mañana.
10. ¿Qué haces ahora? Hago mi tarea.

EXERCISE 12

Dictado

1. What time is it?
2. It's three-fifteen.
3. It's twenty minutes to eight.
4. Do you speak English?
5. No, I don't speak English, but I speak Spanish.
6. Do you want to walk around the garden?
7. Please sit down on the sofa. I want to put the books on this chair.
8. I'm going to open the door.
9. How many windows and doors are there in the living room?
10. twenty-seven, thirty one, forty nine, fifty two, sixty three, seventy six, twenty-eight, thirty four, forty-seven, fifty one

EXERCISE 13

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. What time is it?
2. Where do you live?
3. Where does your brother live?
4. Where does your father work?
5. What time do you go to the factory?
6. What time are you going to the factory?
7. What time do you go home?
8. What time are you going home?
9. What are they eating?
10. What's he going to bring?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.

11. Is it ten fifteen?
12. Do you live in Mexico City?
13. Do you work in a factory?
14. Does your wife work in a factory?
15. Does your husband work a lot?
16. Do you work in an office?
17. Does your sister speak a lot of English?
18. Do you know that man's name?
19. Do you know everything?
20. Do you like to study English?
21. Do you get up early?
22. Do you wake up at seven o'clock?
23. Do you want to wait for me?
24. Isn't there going to be a movie?
25. Aren't there going to be girls?





VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. to have tener; haber | 13. daughter hija |
| 2. to call llamar | 14. curtain cortina |
| 3. to tell decir; contar | 15. day día |
| 4. to think pensar; creer | 16. week semana |
| 5. to make hacer (con las manos) | 17. month mes |
| 6. if si (condicional) | 18. eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), ninety (90), one hundred (100), two hundred (200), three hundred and fifty (350), three hundred and fifty-one (351), three hundred and fifty-two (352) |
| 7. near cerca (de) | |
| 8. clean limpio | |
| 9. dirty sucio | |
| 10. white blanco | |
| 11. blue azul | |
| 12. son hijo | |

IDIOMS

- How old are you? ¿Cuántos años tiene?
- I'm twenty (years old). Tengo veinte (años).
- I'm (very) hungry. Tengo (mucho) hambre.
- I'm (very) thirsty. Tengo (mucho) sed.
- I'm (very) cold. Tengo (mucho) frío.
- I'm (very) warm (hot). Tengo (mucho) calor.
- I'm (very) sleepy. Tengo (mucho) sueño.



8. **I'm (very) afraid.** Tengo (mucho) miedo
9. **It's (very) cold.** Hace (mucho) frío, Está haciendo (mucho) frío
It's (very) warm (hot). Hace (mucho) calor, Está haciendo (mucho) calor
10. **I'm going to be twenty (years old).** Voy a cumplir veinte (años).
11. **I'm going to be hungry, thirsty, etc.** Voy a tener hambre, sed, etc
12. **It's going to be cold, warm.** Va a hacer frío, calor

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. John's cousin understands English
2. John's cousin doesn't understand English.
3. Does John's cousin understand English?
4. How much English does John's cousin understand?
5. Doesn't John's cousin understand English?
6. Mary's father likes to sit here.
7. Mary's father doesn't like to sit here
8. Does Mary's father like to sit here?
9. Why does Mary's father like to sit here?
10. Doesn't Mary's father like to sit here?
11. Why doesn't Mary's father like to sit here?
12. This boy's sister knows a lot
13. This boy's sister doesn't know a lot
14. Does this boy's sister know a lot?
15. Doesn't this boy's sister know a lot?
16. That man's wife likes to do this
17. That man's wife doesn't like to do this
18. When does that man's wife like to do this?
19. Doesn't that man's wife like to do this?

20. Henry's cousin is going to sit down _____
21. Is Henry's cousin going to sit down? _____
22. Isn't Henry's cousin going to sit down? _____
23. John's brother is opening the door. _____

La preposición **at** con tiempo y lugar

La preposición **at** se usa para indicar tiempo definido y lugar determinado. Ejemplos:

I eat **at** two o'clock.
Yo como a las dos
en punto.

I live **at** 269 Madison Street.
Vivo en la calle de Madison
269.

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. We go to school (a las) _____ six fifteen.
2. The sofa is (cerca de) _____ the window.
3. Do you like to sit (en) _____ the sofa?
4. He's sitting (a) _____ the table.
5. I'm going to sit (en) _____ this chair
6. The children like to sit (en) _____ the floor.
7. I get up (a las) _____ seven o'clock in the morning
8. Are you going (a las) _____ seven-twenty?
9. Mr Carter goes to the office (a las) _____ nine-thirty
10. There are five students (alrededor de) _____ the teacher's desk.
11. The garden is (cerca de) _____ the house.
12. I go (frente a) _____ your house when I go to school

To do, to make

Se traducen los infinitivos **to do** y **to make** por hacer, pero hay una diferencia en el uso de los dos.

En general **make** se emplea para expresar una acción manual, mientras **do** se utiliza para expresar una acción mental o en oraciones donde no se define el tipo de acción. Estudie los ejemplos.

1. **She's making curtains.** (acción manual)
2. **He does the homework.** (acción mental)
3. **What are you doing?** (tipo de acción no indicada)
4. **I want two boys to do this work.** (tipo de acción no indicada)

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta de los verbos **do** y **make** y traduzca.

1. What do you _____ on Sundays?
2. My father is going to _____ a chair
3. The girls want to _____ some candy this afternoon
4. What's John _____ in the street?
5. The students are _____ their homework
6. My mother is _____ a rug
7. His cousin _____ all the work
8. When are you going to _____ your English lesson?
9. They _____ cars in that factory
10. How much work can you _____ in a day?

El verbo have (tener y haber)

I have	yo tengo	it has	ello tiene
you have	tú tienes	we have	nosotros tenemos
you have	usted tiene	you have	ustedes tienen
he has	él tiene	they have	ellos tienen
she has	ella tiene	they have	ellas tienen

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I have a son.
2. I don't have a son.
3. Do I have a son?
4. Don't I have a son?
5. What do I have?
6. You have a daughter.
7. You don't have a daughter.
8. Do you have a daughter?
9. Don't you have a daughter?
10. He has two sisters.
11. He doesn't have two sisters.
12. Does he have two sisters?
13. Doesn't he have two sisters?
14. It has a big yard.
15. It doesn't have a big yard.
16. Does it have a big yard?
17. Doesn't it have a big yard?
18. Why does it have a big yard?
19. We have our notebooks.
20. We don't have our notebooks.
21. Do we have our notebooks?
22. Don't we have our notebooks?
23. They have too much.
24. They don't have too much.
25. They're going to have too much.
26. Are they going to have too much?
27. Aren't they going to have too much?

EXERCISE 5

Llene los espacios con have o has.

1. We _____
2. We don't _____
3. He _____
4. He doesn't _____
5. John _____
6. John and Mary _____
7. John and Mary don't _____
8. John doesn't _____
9. They _____
10. Don't we _____?
11. Doesn't Mary _____?

EXERCISE 6

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. John has two brothers | 7. The windows have white curtains |
| 2. Mr. Carter has two daughters | 8. The children have parents |
| 3. We have a lot of candy | 9. Virginia has a lot |
| 4. My cousin has a phone | 10. The room has a red rug |
| 5. George's brother has two books | 11. This car has everything |
| 6. Mary and Bill have two pencils | |

La expresión idiomática de necesidad

La manera propia del inglés para expresar necesidad se forma con el verbo **have**, seguida de un infinitivo con la partícula **to**. Equivale a la expresión **tener que**, seguido de un **infinitivo**. Compare el inglés con el castellano.

Afirmativo

I have to go.	Tengo que ir.
He has to work.	Él tiene que trabajar.
They have to study.	Ellos tienen que estudiar.

Negativo

We don't have to read.	No tenemos que leer.
You don't have to wait.	No tienes que esperar.
I don't have to come.	No tengo que venir.

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras del interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Does	he	have to work? ¿Tiene él que trabajar?
Do	we	have to go? ¿Tenemos que ir?
Do	you	have to study? ¿Tienes que estudiar?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Doesn't	he	have to work? ¿No tiene él que trabajar?
Don't	we	have to go? ¿No tenemos que ir?
Don't	you	have to study? ¿No tienes que estudiar?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal

1. He has to go.
2. He doesn't have to go.
3. Does he have to go?
4. Doesn't he have to go?
5. Where does he have to go?
6. When does he have to go?
7. Why does he have to go?
8. Why doesn't he have to go?
9. At what time does he have to go?

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **work** (late), **speak** (English), **write** (a letter), **wake up** (at eight), **get up** (at seven), **be** (early), **have** (a phone), **live** (in the United States), **study** (very much). Emplee un pronombre o sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **what**, **when**, **where**, **why**, **why not**, **how many**, **how much**, **what time** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 9

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. Robert has to read his book
2. All the children have to learn English.
3. We have to get up early
4. You have to walk to the office
5. Mary has to wait for me
6. Mr Carter has to wash the car
7. The teacher has to teach English
8. I have to use the phone
9. We have to eat dinner
10. That boy has to wake up

La traducción de la partícula castellana **a**

La preposición **a** en castellano se usa entre el verbo y el complemento cuando el complemento es una persona o animal definido, pero no cuando se trata de un objeto.

Él lava a su hermanito.	He washes his little brother.
Él lava al perro.	He washes the dog.
Él lava el coche.	He washes the car.

En el último ejemplo la preposición **a** no se usa entre el verbo **lava** y el complemento **coche** porque **coche** no es ni persona ni animal. En inglés siempre se suprime esta preposición, cualquiera que sea el complemento: persona, animal u objeto.

EXERCISE 10

*Traduzca las siguientes oraciones al inglés. No traduzca la preposición **a**.*

1. Yo conozco a este muchacho
2. Las muchachas no ayudan mucho a su mamá
3. Juan visita a su abuela
4. Él no enseña a los niños
5. Yo puedo ver a mis padres
6. Jorge está lavando el coche
7. El maestro está ayudando a todos los niños
8. Vamos a visitar a nuestros primos.
9. Yo no voy a despertar a aquellos muchachos
10. ¿Por qué no vas a llamar a esos muchachos?

La traducción de **for** antes de un infinitivo

No se puede usar en inglés la palabra **for** (para) antes de un infinitivo como se usa en castellano.

Ejemplo: Es demasiado tarde **para** comer.
It's too late to eat.



EXERCISE 11

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones al inglés. No traduzca la palabra **para** antes de un infinitivo.

1. Él tiene todo para hacer la mesa
2. Él usa su lápiz para escribir
3. Él es muy pequeño para ir a la escuela
4. Es demasiado temprano para levantarse
5. ¿Qué tiene usted para comer?
6. Ella va a estudiar para ser maestra
7. Hace demasiado calor para trabajar

Reglas de ortografía

Cuando un verbo termina en **y**, precedido por una consonante, se cambia la **y** por **i** y se le agrega **es** para formar la tercera persona del singular. Ejemplo: **He studies**.

Los sustantivos terminados en **y**, precedidos por una consonante, forman su plural cambiando la **y** por **i** y agregando la terminación **es**. Ejemplos: **city, cities; country, countries; family, families**.

Recuerde la regla que aprendió en la lección 6. Para hacer el gerundio, cuando el verbo termina en **e**, se suprime ésta antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplos: **give, giving; come, coming**.

Los verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante, precedida de una sola vocal, duplicarán la consonante final antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplo: **put, putting**.

Esta regla se aplicará también a los verbos polisílabos cuando la última sílaba lleva el acento. Ejemplos: **begin** (empezar), **beginning** pero: **open, opening** (no se duplica la consonante, porque lleva el acento en la primera sílaba).

EXERCISE 12

Fíjese en las siguientes palabras.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. cities | 9. living |
| 2. countries | 10. liking |
| 3. families | 11. getting up |
| 4. studies | 12. waking up |
| 5. coming | 13. seeing |
| 6. writing | 14. putting |
| 7. using | 15. running |
| 8. taking | 16. sitting (down) |

EXERCISE 13

Práctica verbal

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. She calls early | 17. Why is she calling early? |
| 2. She doesn't call early | 18. Why isn't she calling early? |
| 3. Does she call early? | 19. She likes to call early |
| 4. Doesn't she call early? | 20. She doesn't like to call early. |
| 5. Why does she call early? | 21. Does she like to call early? |
| 6. When does she call early? | 22. Doesn't she like to call early? |
| 7. She's going to call early. | 23. Why doesn't she like to call early? |
| 8. She isn't going to call early. | 24. She wants to call early. |
| 9. Is she going to call early? | 25. She doesn't want to call early |
| 10. Isn't she going to call early? | 26. Does she want to call early? |
| 11. Why is she going to call early? | 27. Doesn't she want to call early? |
| 12. Why isn't she going to call early? | |
| 13. She 's calling early | |
| 14. She isn't calling early | |
| 15. Is she calling early? | |
| 16. Isn't she calling early? | |

28. Why doesn't she want to call early?
29. She can call early.
30. She can't call early

31. Can she call early?
32. Can't she call early?
33. Why can't she call early?

EXERCISE 14

Práctica verbal. *Repita el ejercicio 13, usando formas de los verbos tell (John), think (that), make (curtains). Emplee un pronombre o un sustantivo distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas when, why, why not cuando sea posible.*

EXERCISE 15

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones y números.

1. I have to wash the curtains because they're dirty
2. There are blue and white curtains on the windows, and there's a green rug on the floor.
3. Mr. Carter's little daughter is going to the United States in a month to study English
4. I'm going to sit near the window where it's warm
5. I'm going to call the boys and see if they're running in the yard
6. Miss Davis says that she has to make curtains for all the windows in her house
7. Do you think that you can make a rug?
8. He says he's forty-five years old
9. If you're hungry, why don't you eat?
10. The wall is very dirty, so don't sit near it
11. Don't tell me that you're going to Chicago for a month
12. Do you know how many months have thirty-one days?
13. fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred, one hundred and ten, one hundred and twenty, two hundred
14. eighty-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and fifty, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and seventy-five

EXERCISE 16

Escriba en inglés.

1. Abra usted las puertas y las ventanas
2. No abras las cartas.
3. Si no puede usted venir el lunes, venga el martes
4. Hace mucho calor en la sala. Por eso estoy abriendo las ventanas
5. Mi hijo tiene que estudiar inglés porque ella quiere trabajar en Estados Unidos
6. Mi hijo tiene veintitún años, y por eso va a Estados Unidos para estudiar.
7. Llame a los niños. Creo que están en el patio.
8. ¿Cuántos niños tiene usted?
9. Ella está haciendo muchas cortinas para usar en su casa
10. Tengo que trabajar el domingo.

EXERCISE 17

Dictado

1. Is it warm in Acapulco?
2. Yes, it's very warm there.
3. There are seven days in a week and thirty days in a month
4. Some months have thirty-one days.
5. How many weeks are there in a month?
6. I have to go now. It's three fifteen
7. If you can't come on Friday, do you think you can come on Saturday?
8. He doesn't have to work on Tuesday
9. If you're cold, don't sit near the window.
10. Why are you sleepy?

EXERCISE 18

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas.*

1. How old are you?
2. How old is your brother?
3. How old is your sister?
4. How old is your car?
5. How many brothers do you have?
6. How many sisters do you have?
7. How old are you going to be?
8. What are you doing?
9. What are you making?
10. Does he have to work on Saturday?
11. Do you have to get up at six?
12. Do they have to study a lot?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.

13. Is she cold?
14. Is she going to be cold?
15. Are you sleepy?
16. Are you going to be sleepy?
17. Are they afraid?
18. Are they going to be afraid?
19. Is John's sister hungry?
20. Is John's sister going to be hungry?
21. Is it cold?
22. Is it going to be cold?
23. Is it hot?
24. Is it going to be hot?
25. Is there going to be homework?





VOCABULARY

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. to think about pensar en | 10. uncle tío |
| 2. to think of pensar en | 11. aunt tía |
| 3. to look (at) mirar | 12. room cuarto |
| 4. to clean limpiar | 13. dining room comedor |
| 5. to talk hablar | 14. vase florero |
| 6. to finish acabar | 15. flower flor |
| 7. next próximo | 16. money dinero |
| 8. next to al lado de | 17. time vez, tiempo |
| 9. bad malo | 18. first (1st) primero |
| 10. every cada | second (2nd) segundo |
| | third (3rd) tercero |
| | fourth (4th) cuarto |
| | fifth (5th) quinto |

IDIOMS

1. I was ten (years old) in June. Cuando cumplí diez años.
2. over there De allá / De allí
3. over here De acá / De aquí
4. every morning todos los días
every afternoon todas las tardes
every night todas las noches
5. next week la próxima semana



next month el mes entrante, el mes próximo

next year el año entrante, el año próximo

6. **What's it made of?** ¿De qué es? ¿De qué está hecho?

What's the door made of? ¿De qué es la puerta?

It's made of wood, metal, glass, etc. Es de madera, meta,
cristal, etc

7. **I was hungry, thirsty, etc.** Tenía hambre, sed, etc

8. **It was cold, warm.** Hacía (hizo) frío, calor

El tiempo pasado del verbo be

El pasado de **am** y de **is** es **was**, y el pasado de **are** es **were**. La contracción en negativo de **was not** es la palabra **wasn't**, y la contracción en negativo de **were not** es la palabra **weren't**.

Afirmativo

I was yo estuve, estaba,
fui, era

you were tú estuviste

you were usted estuvo, fue

he was él estuvo, fue

she was ella estuvo, fue

it was ello estuvo, fue

we were nosotros estuvimos,
éramos

you were Uds. estuvieron, eran

they were ellos estuvieron, eran

they were ellas estuvieron, eran

Negativo

I wasn't yo no estuve, no esta-
ba, no fui, no era

you weren't tú no estuviste

you weren't usted no estuvo,
fue

he wasn't él no estuvo, fue

she wasn't ella no estuvo, fue

it wasn't ello no estuvo, fue

we weren't nosotros no
estuvimos, fuimos

you weren't ustedes no
estuvieron, fueron

they weren't ellos no
estuvieron, fueron

they weren't ellas no
estuvieron, fueron

Interrogativo

was I? ¿yo estuve, estaba,
fui, era?

were you? ¿tú estuviste?

were you? ¿usted estuvo?

was he? ¿él estuvo?

was she? ¿ella estuvo?

was it? ¿ello estuvo?

were we? ¿nosotros estuvimos?

were you? ¿ustedes estuvieron?

were they? ¿ellos estuvieron?

were they? ¿ellas estuvieron?

Interrogativo negativo

wasn't I? ¿yo no estuve,
no estaba, no fui, no era?

weren't you?

¿tú no estuviste?

weren't you?

¿usted no estuvo?

wasn't he? ¿él no estuvo?

wasn't she?

¿ella no estuvo?

wasn't it? ¿ello no estuvo?

weren't we? ¿nosotros no
estuvimos?

weren't you?

¿ustedes no estuvieron?

weren't they?

¿ellos no estuvieron?

weren't they?

¿ellas no estuvieron?

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1 I was sick

2 I wasn't sick

3. Was I sick?

4 Wasn't I sick?

5 You were sad

6 You weren't sad

7 Were you sad?

8. Weren't you sad?

9 He was dirty

10. He wasn't dirty

11. Was he dirty?

12. Wasn't he dirty?

13. She was clean

14. She wasn't clean

15. Was she clean?

16. Wasn't she clean?

17. We were happy

18. We weren't happy

19. Were we happy?
20. Weren't we happy?
21. You were weak.
22. You weren't weak.
23. Were you weak?
24. Weren't you weak?
25. They were late.
26. They weren't late.

27. Were they late?
28. Weren't they late?
29. It was dirty.
30. She wasn't early.
31. We were early.
32. It wasn't clean.
33. You weren't there.
34. Were they there?

EXERCISE 2

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 1, usando sustantivos distintos.

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I was here | 6. You were on the sofa. |
| 2. You were at home | 7. They were near the chair. |
| 3. He was in the yard | 8. John was in the garden. |
| 4. She was in the living room | 9. Mary was in the house. |
| 5. We were there | 10. John and Mary were there. |

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I'm hungry | 6. You aren't thirsty. |
| 2. I'm not hungry | 7. Are you thirsty? |
| 3. Am I hungry? | 8. Aren't you thirsty? |
| 4. Am I not hungry? | 9. He's cold. |
| 5. You're thirsty | 10. He isn't cold. |

11. Is he cold?
12. Isn't he cold?
13. She's warm
14. She isn't warm
15. Is she warm?
16. Isn't she warm?
17. We're sleepy.
18. We aren't sleepy
19. Are we sleepy?
20. Aren't we sleepy?
21. You're afraid.
22. You aren't afraid.
23. Are you afraid?
24. Aren't you afraid?
25. It's warm
26. It isn't warm
27. Is it warm?
28. Isn't it warm?
29. I was hungry.
30. I wasn't hungry.
31. Was I hungry?
32. Wasn't I hungry?
33. You were thirsty.
34. You weren't thirsty
35. Were you thirsty?
36. Weren't you thirsty?
37. He was cold.
38. He wasn't cold.
39. Was he cold?
40. Wasn't he cold?
41. She was warm
42. She wasn't warm
43. Was she warm?
44. Wasn't she warm?
45. We were sleepy
46. We weren't sleepy
47. Were we sleepy?
48. Weren't we sleepy?
49. You were afraid
50. You weren't afraid.
51. Were you afraid?
52. Weren't you afraid?
53. It was cold
54. It wasn't cold.
55. Was it cold?
56. Wasn't it cold?

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al tiempo pasado y tradúzcalas.

1. It's time to eat.
2. What are the vases made of?
3. What's it made of?
4. It isn't cold
5. He isn't sleepy
6. We aren't afraid
7. They aren't hungry.
8. My uncle is warm
9. My aunt is thirsty
10. My brother is hungry

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. The dining room is (junto a) _____ the living room
2. There's a vase (en) _____ the dining room table
3. There are a lot of flowers (en) _____ the vase
4. Do you live (cerca de) _____ the school?
5. I think (en) _____ my family
6. He looks _____ (a) the teacher
7. We're going to Acapulco (por) _____ two weeks.
8. I can come (por) _____ his house at twelve-thirty
9. Why are you waiting (a) _____ me?
10. There's a wall (alrededor de) _____ our house
11. There aren't classes (en) _____ Sunday
12. I was here (antes que) _____ you
13. We think (en) _____ our children

Los meses del año

Aprenda los nombres de los meses del año. Note que se escriben con letra mayúscula.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. January enero | 4. April abril |
| 2. February febrero | 5. May mayo |
| 3. March marzo | 6. June junio |

Cuando no se indica el día exacto del mes, se usa la preposición **in** antes del nombre del mes. Ejemplos: **in January, in March, in June.**

Cuando se indica el día exacto, se usan las preposiciones **on** y **of** con el número ordinal. Ejemplos: **on the 5th of June, on the 1st of January, on the 2nd of March.**

EXERCISE 7

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. He was here _____ the 3rd _____ April.
2. I was in the United States _____ March
3. Are you going to visit me _____ June?
4. Are you going to visit me _____ the 4th
January?
5. There aren't classes _____ the 5th _____ May
6. Mr. Martin doesn't work _____ the 5th _____
February
7. I'm going to Cuernavaca _____ April
8. Were you here _____ June?
9. We can't go to school _____ the 1st
January
10. Alice was with her mother _____ May

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal

1. He thinks about his family
2. He doesn't think about his family.
3. Does he think about his family?
4. Doesn't he think about his family?
5. When does he think about his family?
6. Why does he think about his family?
7. Why doesn't he think about his family?
8. He's thinking about his brother
9. He isn't thinking about his brother
10. Is he thinking about his brother?
11. Isn't he thinking about his brother?
12. Why is he thinking about his brother?
13. He's going to think about his mother
14. He isn't going to think about his mother
15. Is he going to think about his mother?
16. Isn't he going to think about his mother?
17. Why is he going to think about his mother?

18. When is he going to think about his mother?
19. He likes to think about that
20. He doesn't like to think about that.
21. Does he like to think about that?
22. Doesn't he like to think about that?
23. Why does he like to think about that?
24. Why doesn't he like to think about that?
25. He can think about that next year
26. He can't think about that next year
27. Can he think about that next year?
28. Can't he think about that next year?
29. When can he think about that?
30. Why can't he think about that next year?
31. He has to think of his parents
32. He doesn't have to think of his parents
33. Does he have to think of his parents?
34. Doesn't he have to think of his parents?
35. Why does he have to think of his parents?

EXERCISE 9

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 8, usando formas de los verbos **look (at), clean, talk, finish** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **what, when, why, why not** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 10

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.

1. I don't like to look at those flowers in that vase.
2. He likes to clean the plants and the rug and wash the wall.
3. Sit down. I want to talk to you.
4. Park your car on the first floor, and the car on the fifth.
5. Where were you this morning?
6. He can't enter the second floor because the dining room is there.
7. It was very cold this morning.

- 1. Who lives on the first floor?
- 2. The fourth boy is Mr. Jackson's son.
- 3. I don't have an English book, so I'm going to take one of these.
- 4. Mr. Jackson lives over there in that big house, but he works over here in this office.
- 5. Alice visits her aunt and uncle every night.
- 6. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 2nd, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 1st, 2nd, 3rd

EXERCISE 11

Escriba en inglés.

1. Los niños de la señora Hunt tenían mucha sed.
2. ¿Dónde estuviste a las seis y media?
3. ¿De qué son sus cortinas (de usted)?
4. ¿Tiene tiempo de ir conmigo?
5. ¿Dónde estaban todas las cosas?
6. Veo a la hija del señor Jackson todas las tardes.
7. Voy a ir a la Ciudad de México el martes.
8. Mi primo está sentado junto a mi tía.
9. Yo creo que podemos acabar dentro de una hora.
10. Juan cumplió veinte años el 5 de enero.

EXERCISE 12

Dictado

1. How old are you? I'm twenty-six.
2. Why do we have to finish so early?
3. I think of you every day.
4. John is going to eat in the dining room when he goes home.
5. What are you doing on the third floor?
6. What's it made of? It's made of wood.
7. Is it time to eat?

8. Why were you in the dining room?
9. Was it time to go to school?
10. Was Mary with John in the yard?

EXERCISE 13

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas.*

1. Where were you this morning?
2. Where was your brother?
3. How old are you?
4. How much money do you have?
5. What time were you there?
6. What's it made of?
7. What were they made of?
8. What's the chair made of?
9. What's the vase made of?
10. What are the doors made of?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

11. Were you late?
12. Were you early?
13. Was it time to go?
14. Was it time to eat?
15. Were you there?
16. Was John's cousin there?
17. Were the girls there?
18. Are you going to the United States next week?
19. Is John looking at the teacher?
20. Are you going to clean the living room?
21. Is he going to finish early?
22. Is she going to finish the work?
23. Are they talking to my mother?
24. Were you hungry?
25. Wasn't it very warm?



Lesson

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. to ask preguntar | 12. stove estufa |
| to ask about preguntar por, acerca de algo | 13. radio radio |
| alguien | 14. record player tocadiscos |
| 2. to answer contestar | 15. light luz |
| 3. to give dar, regalar | 16. water agua |
| 4. to turn on encender | 17. gas gas |
| 5. to turn off apagar | 18. could podía, pudo |
| 6. last último | 19. ninth (9th) noveno |
| 7. ready listo | twelfth (12th) duodécimo |
| 8. then entonces; después | fifteenth (15th) décimo- |
| 9. or o | quinto |
| 10. picture cuadro, pintura, | twentieth (20th) vigésimo |
| película, fotografía | twenty-first (21st) |
| 11. kitchen cocina | vigésimo primero |

IDIOMS

1. **Turn on the light.** Encienda la luz
Turn on the record player. Ponga el tocadiscos
Turn on the radio. Ponga el radio
Turn on the TV. Ponga la televisión
Turn on the water. Abra la llave del agua



2. Turn off the light. Apague la luz
Turn off the record player. Apague el tocadiscos
Turn off the radio. Apague el radio
Turn off the TV. Apague la televisión
Turn off the water. Cierre la llave del agua
3. to ask pedirle (a alguien)
Ask your mother. Pídele a tu mamá
to ask for pedir
Ask for the book. Pide el libro
to ask someone for something pedirle algo a alguien
Ask your mother for the book. Pídele el libro a tu mamá
4. Don't tell me. No me digas
5. What were you doing? ¿Qué estabas haciendo?
6. I'm afraid to go, to come, etc. Tengo miedo de ir, etc.
7. I'm afraid of John, of the water, etc. Tengo miedo de John, etc.
8. on Friday morning el viernes en la mañana
on Monday afternoon el lunes en la tarde
on Sunday night el domingo en la noche

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. Turn on the light. Encienda la luz.
2. Turn on the radio. Encienda el radio.
3. Turn on the TV. Encienda la televisión.
4. That man is speaking English. Ese hombre está hablando inglés.
5. Is that man looking out the window? ¿Ese hombre está mirando por la ventana?
6. Isn't that man speaking English? ¿No está ese hombre hablando inglés?
7. That girl is going to clean the windows. Esa niña va a limpiar las ventanas.
8. Is that girl going out the window? ¿Esa niña está saliendo por la ventana?
9. Is that girl going to clean the windows? ¿Esa niña va a limpiar las ventanas?
10. That girl is speaking English. Esa niña está hablando inglés.
11. Is that girl speaking English? ¿Esa niña está hablando inglés?

D. _____
 D. _____
 T. _____
 T. _____
 D. _____
 D. _____
 T. _____
 T. _____
 D. _____
 D. _____

23. He was here very early
 24. He wasn't here very early
 Was he _____?

El tiempo pasado progresivo

El pasado de la forma progresiva se construye con el tiempo pasado del verbo **be** (**was, were**) y el gerundio (la forma **ing**) del verbo empleado.

Este tiempo se usa para expresar una acción continua en el pasado o una acción que se llevaba a cabo mientras otra comenzó. Fíjese en los ejemplos.

What were you doing? I was reading a book.

¿Qué hacías? Estaba leyendo un libro.

I was washing the car when my father called me.

Lavaba el coche cuando me llamó mi papá.

Afirmativo

I was working.
He was working.
They were working.

Yo estaba trabajando.
Él estaba trabajando.
Ellos estaban trabajando.

Negativo

I wasn't working.
He wasn't working.
They weren't working.

Yo no estaba trabajando.
Él no estaba trabajando.
Ellos no estaban trabajando.

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Was	I	working?
¿Estaba	yo	trabajando?
Was	John	working?
¿Estaba	Juan	trabajando?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Wasn't	she	working?
¿No estaba	ella	trabajando?
Weren't	they	working?
¿No estaban	ellos	trabajando?

EXERCISE 2

Práctica verbal

1. He was cleaning the car
2. He wasn't cleaning the car
3. Was he cleaning the car?
4. Wasn't he cleaning the car?
5. When was he cleaning the car?
6. Why was he cleaning the car?
7. Why wasn't he cleaning the car?



EXERCISE 3

Práctica verbal. *Repita el ejercicio 2, usando formas de los verbos think about (of), look (at), finish, speak, make, open, call en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.*

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. The boys were bringing the radio
2. Heier's father was finishing his work
3. Mrs. Jackson was making curtains
4. George was feeling sick
5. Robert's sisters were getting up

El auxiliar **could**

Could es el pasado del auxiliar **can**. La contracción en negativo es la palabra **couldn't** que equivale a **could not**. La forma del verbo que se usa después del auxiliar **could** es el infinitivo sin la partícula **to**. Fijese en los ejemplos.

Afirmativo

I could go.
He could come.
They could help.

Yo pude ir.
Él pudo venir.
Ellos pudieron ayudar.

Negativo

I couldn't go.
He couldn't come.
They couldn't help.

No pude ir.
Él no pudo venir.
Ellos no pudieron ayudar.

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Interrogativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Could	I	go?
¿Pude	(yo)	ir?
Could	John	help?
¿Pudo	Juan	ayudar?
(When) could	they	help?
¿(Cuándo) pudieron	ellos	ayudar?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Couldn't	I	go?
¿No pude	(yo)	ir?
Couldn't	John	help?
¿No pudo	Juan	ayudar?
(Why) couldn't	they	help?
¿(Por qué) no pudieron	ellos	ayudar?

EXERCISE 5

Práctica verbal

1. You could walk home.
2. You couldn't walk home.
3. Could you walk home?
4. Couldn't you walk home?
5. Why couldn't you walk home?

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 11, usando las formas de los verbos **write, learn, bring, understand, go** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 7

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. Those boys could read that book
2. John's father could put the car in the garage
3. That little girl could wait for her brother

4. Mr and Mrs Jackson could take the children to the country
5. John and you could teach Spanish

EXERCISE 8

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Recuerde que en inglés no se usa la partícula a entre el verbo y el complemento.

1. Las muchachas estaban ayudando a su mamá
2. Pregunte a su papá
3. Llamen a los niños
4. Voy a llevar a los niños al cine

EXERCISE 9

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Recuerde que en inglés no se usa la preposición para antes de un infinitivo.

1. Vengo a la escuela para estudiar inglés
2. Mis hermanos van a la casa de mi tía para trabajar
3. El niño estaba estudiando para ser maestro
4. No pudimos usar estos lápices para escribir
5. Tenemos que encender la luz para leer

Los meses del año

Aprenda los nombres de los meses del año. Note que se escriben con letra mayúscula.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. July | julio | 4. October | octubre |
| 2. August | agosto | 5. November | noviembre |
| 3. September | septiembre | 6. December | diciembre |

EXERCISE 10

*Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.
Acuérdese de la regla que estudió en la lección anterior.*

1. It's cold _____ December
2. It's warm _____ July
3. We don't go to school _____ the 25th
December
4. We don't have to work _____ the 20th
November
5. What were you doing _____ October?
6. Were you here _____ the 10th _____ August?

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal

1. Ask the teacher
2. Don't ask the teacher
3. They ask their mother
4. They don't ask their mother.
5. Do they ask their mother?
6. Don't they ask their mother?
7. Why do they ask their mother?
8. Why don't they ask their mother?
9. They're asking their father
10. They aren't asking their father.
11. Are they asking their father?
12. Aren't they asking their father?
13. What are they asking their father?
14. Why are they asking their father?
15. They were asking their cousins.
16. They weren't asking their cousins.
17. Were they asking their cousins?
18. Weren't they asking their cousins?
19. Why were they asking their cousins?

20. They're going to ask for water.
21. They aren't going to ask for water.
22. Are they going to ask for water?
23. Aren't they going to ask for water?
24. They like to ask for candy.
25. They don't like to ask for candy.
26. They want to ask for candy.
27. They don't want to ask for candy.
28. They have to ask for the money.
29. Do they have to ask for the money?
30. Don't they have to ask for the money?

EXERCISE 12

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 11, usando las formas de los verbos **ask about, ask someone for something, answer, give, turn on, turn off.** Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **why** y **why not** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 13

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y números.

1. Turn off the water in the kitchen because it's running on the floor.
2. We're going to read first. Then we're going to speak English.
3. I was waiting for you. Why were you late?
4. If you're ready to go, please turn off the light.
5. Please turn on the lights in the dining room because I want to eat. Then turn on the lights in the living room because I want to read.
6. Were you working at six-thirty this morning?
7. Don't tell me that you aren't going to give me the money.
8. What were you doing in the living room?
9. Why don't you ask your father or your mother if you can eat early?

10. why couldn't he understand what you were saying?
11. We weren't hungry, but we were sleepy.
12. We're afraid it's going to be cold in the United States.
13. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st
14. 18, 88, 17, 77, 16, 66, 15, 55, 14, 44, 13, 33, 12, 22, 11, 00, 99, 88, 77, 66, 55, 44, 33, 22, 11, 00

EXERCISE 14

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Qué estaban haciendo los niños en el patio todas las tardes?
2. ¿Tenías sueño el viernes en la noche?
3. No pongas la televisión porque estoy estudiando.
4. ¿Quién estaba escribiendo una carta en la sala?
5. Voy a venir el domingo 31 de agosto.
6. ¿Cuántos años cumpliste el diecinueve de agosto?
7. Aquella familia vive en el tercer piso. Ésta vive en el primero.
8. Él escribía una carta, y yo leía un libro.
9. ¿Por qué tenías miedo a esa mujer?
10. ¿Por qué no quieres venir para acá?
11. Ella va a pedir un radio a su mamá.

EXERCISE 15

Dictado

1. Those blue books are over there on that table.
2. He was seventeen years old on the 21st of January.
3. He's going to come on Sunday morning.
4. Why were you taking the radio to your room?
5. Why couldn't he live in Mexico City with his mother?
6. We couldn't go because we were late.
7. Do you like to answer the teacher in English?

8. That water in the kitchen is dirty.
9. Does Mary want to read in the living room?
10. Do you want to work in the kitchen?

EXERCISE 16

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas.*

1. How old were you on the 4th of July?
2. How old is she going to be in June?
3. Where was your brother in September?
4. Why couldn't you go to school on Monday?
5. What's the stove made of?
6. What's the radio made of?
7. Where do you work?
8. What time is it?
9. What were you doing in my room?
10. Where was your brother on Tuesday?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

11. Were you in New York in March?
12. Were you in Mexico City on the 5th of April?
13. Were you in the office at ten o'clock?
14. Were you turning on the record player?
15. Were you turning off the water?
16. Were you afraid of that man?
17. Were you afraid to sit in that chair?
18. Were you afraid to be in the garden?
19. Was he turning on the radio?
20. Could she ask the teacher?
21. Couldn't they ask for water?
22. Could she turn off the radio?
23. Couldn't they answer the teacher?
24. Is there going to be water?
25. Isn't there going to be light?



13

Lesson

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. to look (for) buscar | 11. friend amigo |
| 2. to put on ponerse | 12. bedroom recámara |
| 3. to forget olvidar | 13. bed cama |
| 4. to sleep dormir | 14. shoes zapatos |
| 5. to wear usar (<i>ropa o joyería</i>), llevar puesto | 15. hat sombrero |
| 6. without sin | 16. suit traje |
| 7. soon pronto, rápido | 17. dress vestido |
| 8. easy fácil | 18. there was, there were había, hubo (<i>singular y plural</i>) |
| 9. hard duro, difícil | was there? were there? ¿había? ¿hubo? (<i>singular y plural</i>) |
| 10. today hoy | |

IDIOMS

1. **When is your birthday?** ¿Cuándo es su cumpleaños?
2. **of course** por supuesto, claro (que)
3. **last week** la semana pasada
last month el mes pasado
last year el año pasado
last night anoche
4. **tonight** esta noche
5. **I put on my hat.** Me pongo el sombrero
He puts on his suit. Él se pone el traje
(En inglés se emplea el adjetivo posesivo con artículos de vestir)



EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I'm afraid to go
2. I'm not afraid to go.
3. They're afraid to come
4. They aren't afraid to come
5. He's afraid of John
6. He isn't afraid of John
7. Answer the teacher
8. Don't answer the teacher
9. Answer me
10. Don't answer me
11. Miss Monroe has to answer
12. Miss Monroe doesn't have to answer
13. Does Miss Monroe have to answer?
14. Doesn't Miss Monroe have to answer?
15. When does Miss Monroe have to answer?
16. Miss Monroe was asking for money
17. Miss Monroe wasn't asking for money
18. Was Miss Monroe asking for money?
19. Wasn't Miss Monroe asking for money?
20. When was Miss Monroe asking for money?
21. Why was Miss Monroe asking for money?
22. What was Miss Monroe asking for?

Había, hubo - there was, there were

There was y there were es el tiempo pasado de **there is y there are**. Equivalen estas formas a **hubo o había** en español. En inglés, a diferencia del castellano, **there was** se utiliza para el singular y **there were** para el plural. **Was there y were there** son las formas interrogativas, y **there wasn't y there weren't** son las formas negativas.

EXERCISE 2

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al tiempo pasado y traduzca.

1. There's a phone in the office
2. There are four floors in that house
3. There's a notebook on the desk
4. How many beds are there in the bedroom?
5. How many children are there in the living room?
6. There are many, or few, children over there in the street
7. Is there a chair in your bedroom?
8. Why is there a chair in the kitchen?
9. There are thirty-one days in December
10. There are two cars in our garage

EXERCISE 3

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. There were a lot of shoes in the bedroom
2. There were two young American girls here
3. There was a hat on the sofa
4. There were two dresses next to the blue suit
5. There was a man here this morning
6. There were two cars in the street

EJERCICIO 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. There was a lot in the yard.
2. There were two boys in the park.
3. Were there too many boys?

4. Wasn't there a lot of ironing to do?
5. How many dresses were there in the bedroom?
6. Why weren't there five dresses?
7. There weren't two boys, were there?
8. Were there two or three hats?
9. There was a man with my father.
10. There were windows and a suit.



Adverbios de frecuencia

Aprenda estos adverbios de frecuencia.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. always siempre | 6. sometimes algunas veces, a veces |
| 2. usually usualmente, generalmente | 7. ever alguna vez, a veces |
| 3. often a menudo | 8. never nunca, jamás |
| 4. seldom rara vez | 9. not... ever nunca, jamás |
| 5. rarely rara vez | |

Los adverbios de frecuencia se colocan antes de todos los verbos principales, menos con las formas del verbo **be**. Con las formas del verbo **be** se colocarán después, a menos que este verbo tenga otro auxiliar. El verbo principal es el verbo de la oración, que no es auxiliar.

El adverbio **ever** no debe emplearse en oraciones afirmativas; en estos casos, debe sustituirse por su equivalente **sometimes**, o algún otro adverbio, tal como **always**, **usually**, **often**.

Sin embargo, **ever** puede emplearse en oraciones interrogativas y cuando el verbo está en negativo.

Never equivale a **ever** con el verbo en negativo (**not... ever**). Estudie estas oraciones.

1. He can **never** come early. (never y ever se colocan ,
or antes del verbo principal
He **can't ever** come early. come)
2. He **never** comes early. (never y ever se colocan
or antes del verbo principal
He **doesn't ever** come come
early.)
3. He's **never** early. (never y ever se colocan
or después del verbo **is**, forma
He **isn't ever** early. del verbo **be**)
4. Does he **ever** come early? (ever y sometimes se colocan
or antes del verbo principal
Does he **sometimes** come
come early? come)
5. Doesn't he **ever** come (ever se usa con verbo en
early? negativo y se coloca antes del
verbo principal come)
6. Does he **usually** come (usually se coloca antes del
early? verbo principal come)
7. Doesn't he **always** come (always se coloca antes del
early? verbo principal come)
8. Can't you **ever** be early? (ever se usa con verbo en
negativo y se coloca antes del
verbo principal **be** porque en
este caso lleva auxiliar)

EXERCISE 5

Coloque los adverbios de frecuencia en su lugar correcto y traduzca.

1. (usually) We work on Saturday
2. (often) They go to the movies on Sunday
3. (sometimes) John studies in the afternoon
4. (always) I am late
5. (seldom) The children speak English
6. (rarely) I visit my grandmother
7. (never) Mike eats a lot
8. (always) That child is sick
9. (usually) Those curtains are dirty.
10. (often) Mr Jackson is here
11. (always) He can't visit his friend.
12. (ever) Is he here at eight o'clock?
13. (sometimes) Are they here at eight o'clock?
14. (ever) He doesn't get up early
15. (usually) Do they eat everything?
16. (always) He can be here at six.

EXERCISE 6

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y el negativo, usando uno de los adverbios de frecuencia.

1. Do you ever read that book?
2. Do you ever go to school on Saturday?
3. Do you ever visit your cousin?
4. Don't you ever eat mangos?
5. Don't you ever work on Sunday?
6. Don't you ever study your English?
7. Doesn't he ever write letters?
8. Does he always take his book?
9. Doesn't he always come early?
10. Do they often eat here?

11. Do they often write a lot of letters?
12. Don't they often see their parents?
13. Does she usually study on Monday?
14. Does she usually open the door?
15. Doesn't she usually study her English?
16. Does he sometimes go with you?
17. Does he sometimes answer in English?
18. Doesn't he sometimes speak Spanish?
19. Do you ever go to the movies?
20. Are you ever sleepy in the afternoon?
21. Do you ever see American movies?
22. Do you ever wear a hat?
23. Is he always in the office at eight o'clock?
24. Is he always in the garden?
25. Is he always in the office in the morning?

El tiempo pasado del futuro idiomático

El tiempo pasado del futuro idiomático se forma con el tiempo pasado del verbo **be (was, were)**, la palabra **going**, más un **infinitivo**. Compare el inglés con el español.

Afirmativo

I was going to work.

Yo iba a trabajar.

He was going to eat.

Él iba a comer.

They were going to come.

Ellos iban a venir.

Negativo

I wasn't going to work.

Yo no iba a trabajar.

He wasn't going to eat.

Él no iba a comer.

They weren't going to come.

Ellos no iban a venir.



Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Was	I	going to work?
¿Iba	yo	a trabajar?
Was	he	going to eat?
¿Iba	él	a comer?
(When) were	they	going to come?
¿(Cuándo) iban	ellos	a venir?

Interrogativo negativo

Wasn't	I	going to work?
¿No iba	yo	a trabajar?
Wasn't	he	going to eat?
¿No iba	él	a comer?
(Why) weren't	they	going to come?
¿(Por qué) no iban	ellos	a venir?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal

- 1 They were going to be ready.
- 2 They weren't going to be ready.
- 3 Were they going to be ready?
- 4 Weren't they going to be ready?
- 5 When were they going to be ready?
- 6 Why weren't they going to be ready?

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando las formas de los verbos **get up, wake up, finish, eat, make** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 9

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al tiempo pasado y traduzca.

1. Henry is going to be a doctor
2. Are you going to look at everything?
3. Aren't you going to look at my new dress?
4. She isn't going to turn off the radio
5. My sister isn't going to speak English
6. Are you going to sit in that chair?
7. When are they going to bring a lot of books?
8. Are you and Grace going to wash their dresses
9. I'm not going to use my book on Tuesday afternoon
10. My family isn't going to live in Mexico

EXERCISE 10

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. We were going to study last night
2. His friend was going to open all the doors
3. She was going to learn the days of the week
4. Our cousins were going to ask their parents
5. Mike was going to put his hat in the living room
6. They were going to visit Texas in October

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal

1. He always looks for pictures
2. He doesn't always look for pictures
3. Does he always look for pictures?
4. Doesn't he always look for pictures?
5. Why does he always look for pictures?
6. He's always looking for pictures
7. He isn't always looking for pictures
8. Is he always looking for pictures?
9. Isn't he always looking for pictures?
10. He was always looking for pictures.
11. He wasn't always looking for pictures
12. Was he always looking for pictures?
13. Wasn't he always looking for pictures?
14. Where was he always looking for pictures?
15. Why was he always looking for pictures?
16. He's going to look for the book
17. He isn't going to look for the book
18. He's never going to look for the book.
19. He isn't ever going to look for the book
20. Is he ever going to look for the book?
21. Isn't he ever going to look for the book?
22. Isn't he going to look for the book?
23. He was going to look for his sister
24. He wasn't going to look for his sister
25. Was he going to look for his sister?
26. Wasn't he going to look for his sister?
27. Where was he going to look for his sister?
28. Why was he going to look for his sister?
29. He could look for the notebook
30. He couldn't look for the notebook
31. Could he look for the notebook?
32. Couldn't he look for the notebook?

31 Where could he look for the notebook?

32 He often likes to look for new friends.

33 He seldom likes to look for new friends.

EXERCISE 12

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 11, usando formas de los verbos **put on, forget, sleep, wear** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo y los adverbios de frecuencia cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 13

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Lea los números.

I was going to go to the United States last month, but I couldn't because I was sick.

2 He thinks it's easy to learn Spanish. He says it's easy.

3 She is a mother. She has a daughter. She is a mother.

4 That's your daughter. My daughter lives here.

5 This little girl is very sad because she has to wear her old dress.

6 The boys are very happy because they don't have to go to school on Friday afternoon. And, of course, the girls are happy too.

7 We were ready to eat, but we weren't hungry.

8 Why don't you put on your new suit and hat?

9 He is a student. He is a student. He is a student.

10 It is the first day of the new month.

11 They always eat in the dining room. They never eat in the kitchen.

12 Put on your blue suit. Don't put on your green suit because it isn't clean.

13. Where were you looking for your hat? It was in the bedroom
14. 125, 250, 375, 400, 190, 280, 500, 366, 255, 144, 500, 422, 555, 666, 444, 333, 222, 111, 121, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 31st, 32rd, 35th, 33rd, 41st, 42nd, 53rd, 54th, 71st, 62nd

EXERCISE 14

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Por qué llevabas tu traje azul nuevo?
2. Había dos camas en la recámara.
3. ¿Qué buscas ahora? Busco mi cuaderno.
4. Por supuesto, voy a estudiar el lunes en la noche.
5. ¿Hubo un joven en aquel coche?
6. No se te olvide visitar a tu amigo pronto.
7. ¿Por qué nunca estudia él?
8. Rara vez aquella mujer visita a sus tíos (tío y tía).
9. Generalmente no uso sombrero.
10. Todos los niños iban a dormir en aque a cama grande.

EXERCISE 15

Dictado

1. Were you visiting your aunt and uncle in Mexico last year?
2. Don't forget to wear your hat because it's very hot.
3. My son puts on his shoes when he gets up.
4. I'm ready, so don't go without me.
5. It isn't easy to walk fast when you're wearing new shoes.
6. We're going to have flowers in our garden very soon.
7. I often go to my uncle's house, but I never see you there.
8. What are you looking for?

- 9 He says that he rarely gets up before ten o'clock on Sunday
- 10 We couldn't go to the movies on Friday because I was very cold.

EXERCISE 16

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. What's the house made of?
2. What are the windows made of?
3. What's it made of?
4. How old were you in April?
5. When is your birthday?
6. Where do you live?
7. What time do you go to school?
8. What time do you go to work?
9. What are you doing?
10. What were you doing?
11. How many dresses were there in the bedroom?
12. How many chairs are there in the living room?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

13. Do you ever like to get up early?
14. Do you ever like to get up late?
15. Does he sometimes want to visit his aunt?
16. Does he want to finish his work early?
17. Can they usually answer in English?
18. Do you ever go to the movies?
19. Was there a chair in the dining room?
20. Were there two record players in the house?
21. Are you going to sleep in the bedroom?
22. Were you going to sleep in the living room?
23. Is she cleaning the kitchen?
24. Was she cleaning the rug?
25. Can they turn on the water?

Lesson 14



VOCABULARY

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----|---|
| 1 | to go back, went back | 8 | yesterday ayer |
| 2 | here aquí | 9 | bathroom baño |
| 3 | from desde, de | 10 | thing cosa |
| 4 | to laugh (at), laughed (at) | 11 | country campo, país |
| 5 | to see ver, mirar | 12 | store tienda |
| 6 | to pass, passed pasar, pasó | 13 | question pregunta |
| 7 | to fix, fixed arreglar | 14 | lesson lección |
| | arregló, compuso, reparó | 15 | word palabra |
| | to need, needed necesitar | 16 | people (pl.) gente, pueblo (pl.) |
| | necesita | 17 | men hombres |
| | only sólo, solamente, único | 18 | women mujeres |
| | each cada | | |

IDIOMS

- to ask a question** hacer una pregunta
- to watch TV** ver la televisión
- what kind?** ¿qué clase? ¿qué tipo?
What kind of candy do you like? ¿Que clase de dulces le gustan (a usted)? ¿Que tipo de dulces le gustan (a usted)?
- all kinds** to do class de todo tipo
I like all kinds of candy. Me gusta toda clase de dulces. Me gusta todo tipo de dulces.



5. **in the morning** en la mañana
6. **in the afternoon** en la tarde
7. **at night** en la noche, de noche
8. **The people are working.** La gente está trabajando
9. **There was going to be time.** Iba a haber tiempo
There were going to be boys. Iba a haber muchachos

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. There was always a car in the garage
2. Was there always a car in the garage?
3. There were often three women there
4. Were there often three women there?
5. My cousin wants to look for the book.
6. My cousin doesn't want to look for the book
7. Does my cousin want to look for the book?
8. Doesn't my cousin want to look for the book?
9. The children are putting on their shoes.
10. The children aren't putting on their shoes
11. Are the children putting on their shoes?
12. Aren't the children putting on their shoes?
13. My brother was forgetting everything
14. My brother wasn't forgetting everything
15. Was my brother forgetting everything?
16. Wasn't my brother forgetting everything?
17. John's friend is going to sleep here.
18. John's friend isn't going to sleep here
19. Is John's friend going to sleep here?
20. Isn't John's friend going to sleep here?
21. The students want to ask a question.
22. The students don't want to ask a question.
23. Do the students want to ask a question?
24. Don't the students want to ask a question?

El tiempo pasado de los verbos regulares

El tiempo pasado en inglés corresponde en castellano al pretérito (miré, miraste, etc.; viví, viviste, etc.) y en ocasiones al copretérito (miraba, mirabas, etc.; vivía, vivías, etc.).

El tiempo pasado de los verbos regulares se forma agregando **ed** al infinitivo sin la partícula **to**. Si el verbo termina en **e**, solamente se agrega **d**. Ejemplos: **I looked (at)** (Yo miré, Yo miraba). **He lived** (Él vivió, Él vivía).

En el afirmativo del pasado la forma del verbo no sufre ningún cambio. Es igual en todas las personas. Estudie las siguientes formas.

I worked	yo trabajé, trabajaba
you worked	tú trabajaste, trabajabas
you worked	usted trabajó, trabajaba
he worked	él trabajó, trabajaba
she worked	ella trabajó, trabajaba
it worked	ello trabajó, trabajaba
we worked	trabajamos, trabajábamos
you worked	ustedes trabajaron, trabajaban
they worked	ellos trabajaron, trabajaban

La pronunciación de la terminación **ed**

Para la pronunciación de la terminación **ed** hay tres reglas:

1. Si el infinitivo termina en **d** o **t**, la terminación **ed** se pronuncia como una sílaba más, es decir **ed**.

visit	visited	want	wanted
wait (for)	waited (for)	need	needed

2. Si el **infinitivo** termina con sonido de **ch, f, k, p, s, sh, x**, la terminación **ed** se pronuncia como **t**, incorporando el sonido de la **t** en la pronunciación de la última sílaba, o bien, cuando el verbo conste de una sola sílaba, el sonido **t** se incorpora a esta misma.

laugh (at)	laughed (at)	walk	walked
ask	asked	help	helped
like	liked	wash	washed
look (at)	looked (at)	pass	passed
look (for)	looked (for)	finish	finished
talk	talked	fix	fixed
work	worked	watch	watched

3. En todos los otros casos la terminación **ed** se pronuncia como **d**, incorporando el sonido de la **d** en la pronunciación de la última sílaba, o bien cuando el verbo conste de una sola sílaba, el sonido **d** se incorpora a esta misma. Véase página 134 para entender mejor estas reglas gramaticales.

answer	answered	open	opened
call	called	turn on	turned on
clean	cleaned	turn off	turned off
learn	learned	study	studied
live	lived	use	used

EXERCISE 2

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. asked a lot of questions. | 6. We liked it a lot. |
| 2. You finished at eight-thirty. | 7. They looked at the picture. |
| 3. You fixed the radio. | 8. They passed by my house. |
| 4. He helped his father. | 9. I talked to my friend. |
| 5. She laughed at the boys. | 10. You worked every afternoon. |

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 11. She washed her dresses
at night. | 21. She opened all the
windows. |
| 12. He walked home. | 22. We studied everything. |
| 13. She visited her friend. | 23. You turned on the light. |
| 14. We wanted every day. | 24. They turned off the radio. |
| 15. You wanted to go home. | 25. I used John's phone. |
| 16. He needed a lot of
things. | 26. He needed a lot of
things. |
| 17. I called my sister. | 27. She liked to work. |
| 18. You cleaned the kitchen. | 28. They liked to go. |
| 19. He wanted to come. | 29. He wanted to come. |
| 20. He lived in the United
States. | 30. We wanted to wait. |

EXERCISE 3

*Llene los espacios con el tiempo pasado del verbo
indicado y traduzca.*

- (ask) We _____ the teacher many questions.
- (finish) The men _____ their work last night.
- (look at) The women _____ the nice houses on
that street.
- (look for) John _____ his hat in the bedroom.
- (fix) Mr Johnson _____ the window in the
bathroom.
- (visit) I _____ Veracruz in January.
- (wait for) My friend _____ me last night for an hour.
- (want) Alice _____ to go to the movies.
- (call) He _____ the boys yesterday.
- (use) Miss Johnson _____ that book last year.
- (turn on) We _____ the light at night.
- (clean) My mother _____ the living room in the
afternoon.
- (open) Mrs Carter _____ the windows and doors
every morning.
- (study) We _____ English every day.

El pasado de los verbos irregulares

No hay regla para saber cómo formar el pasado de los verbos irregulares.

Hay que aprender los verbos irregulares de memoria. Tanto para los verbos regulares como para los verbos irregulares no hay ningún cambio en la conjugación del pasado en afirmativo.

Present	Past	Present	Past
am, is, are	was, were	see	saw
bring	brought	sit (down)	sat (down)
come	came	sleep	slept
do	did	speak	spoke
eat	ate	take	took
feel	felt	teach	taught
forget	forgot	tell	told
get up	got up	think	thought
give	gave	think	thought
go	went	(about, of)	(about, of)
go back	went back	know	knew
have	had	make	made
read	read	put	put
run	ran	put on	put on
wake up	woke up	say	said
wear	wore	understand	understood
write	wrote		

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. I went to the
2. I brought
3. I came
4. I did
5. I ate

6. I saw
7. I sat
8. I slept
9. I spoke
10. I took

9. She went to the movies.
10. You came on Tuesday.
11. He had the money.
12. She knew everything.
13. We knew that man.
14. She made a lot.
15. He put on his shoes.
16. They read the letter.
17. I said that.
18. You saw all the men.
19. She sat down.
20. They slept a lot.
21. She spoke English.
22. We took the notebooks.
23. You taught English.
24. I thought about you.
25. They understood Spanish.
26. He woke up at six thirty.
27. She wore a dress.
28. We wrote a book.

EXERCISE 5

Llene los espacios con el tiempo pasado del verbo indicado y traduzca.

1. (see) I _____ that movie last week.
2. (bring) The two pictures that my uncle _____ from Mexico are on the wall.
3. (come) My aunt _____ to see me at five o'clock.
4. (eat) The boys _____ in the garden on Friday.
5. (say, feel) Mary _____ that she _____ sick last week.
6. (forget, put) _____ to give you the money that I _____ on the table.
7. (get up) We _____ late on Sunday.
8. (give) He _____ me money for everything.
9. (go) The Carter Family _____ to the United States last month.
10. (have, come) Robert _____ ten suits when he _____ to Mexico the first time.
11. (speak, be) Alice _____ Spanish when she _____ in Mexico.
12. (understand, read) John and Robert _____ every word they _____ in that book.

13. (put on, run) The children _____ their shoes and _____ into the garden.
14. (sleep, wake up) I _____ for eight hours last night and _____ at seven-twenty.
15. (think, teach) He _____ of his cousin who _____ English in that school.
16. (make, wear) Mary _____ a new green dress and _____ it to school.
17. (write) _____ Who _____ that letter?
18. (sit, look out) I _____ in the chair near the window and _____ about my work in the office.
19. (know) William _____ all the words.
20. (go back) Mrs. Davis _____ to Monterrey in July.

EXERCISE 6

Coloque los adverbios de frecuencia en su lugar correcto y traduzca.

1. (usually) Do you get up late on Sunday?
2. (sometimes) We went to the movies at night.
3. (seldom) He was late for his English class.
4. (always) They got up late in the morning.
5. (never) I spoke Spanish to my English teacher.
6. (ever) Do you speak Spanish to your teacher?
7. (sometimes) The children ate a lot.
8. (often) _____ He _____ the grandfather the _____ the afternoon.
9. (frequently) _____ They _____ wear their sweaters and dresses.
10. (always) _____ But they _____ the curtains and the rug.
11. (always) He is sick at night.
12. (ever) Weren't you in New York in January?
13. (never) They can get up before ten o'clock.
14. (often) Couldn't the boys go to the movies?
15. (ever) Do the children wait before they go to school?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal

1. He always goes back early
2. He doesn't always go back early
3. Does he always go back early?
4. Doesn't he always go back early?
5. Why does he always go back early?
6. He went back early
7. He usually went back early
8. He rarely went back early
9. He never went back early
10. She's going to go back late
11. She isn't going to go back late
12. Is she going to go back late?
13. Isn't she going to go back late?
14. Why is she going to go back late?
15. They were going to go back at six
16. They weren't going to go back at six
17. Were they going to go back at six?
18. Weren't they going to go back at six?
19. Why were they going to go back at six?
20. He can go back home
21. He can never go back home
22. He can't ever go back home
23. Can he ever go back home?
24. Can't he ever go back home?
25. Why can't he ever go back home?
26. He could go back home
27. He could never go back home
28. He couldn't ever go back home
29. Could he ever go back home?
30. Couldn't he ever go back home?
31. Why couldn't he ever go back home?
32. He wants to go back in the morning

- He doesn't want to go back in the morning
- Does he want to go back in the morning?
- Doesn't he want to go back in the morning?

EXERCISE 8

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **laugh at, pass, need, ask a question, watch TV** en oraciones cortas. Emplee las palabras interrogativas **when y why** y los adverbios de frecuencia cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 9

Lea y traduzca estas oraciones y fechas.

- 1 Only two of the boys needed to bring their books
- 2 We looked at these very nice cameras looking for
- 3 We saw all kinds of shoes, hats, and suits in the window of that store
- 4 He wanted to go over the table but he said he couldn't because the table was dirty
- 5 I don't want to go back to the United States in December because it's very cold
- 6 We missed a room because he was looking for his hat in the bedroom, and it was in the living room
- 7 "Are you going to the movies?"
- 8 Each man said, "Thank you and good bye", when he passed by the woman
- 9 He couldn't answer all the questions in English, so he answered some of the questions in Spanish
- 10 We knew that the tenth lesson was going to be very hard. That's why we studied for three hours
- 11 I had many nice things to give the children: all kinds of dresses and suits and a book for each one

¹ En inglés, este guion, en ocasiones, hace las veces de los : en castellano.

12. Was it very cold in New York when you were there?
13. There was no room in the living room and it was so hot in the dining room that we felt sick.
14. If we put all the things that Mr. Jackson needs on the table, he can fix the bathroom when he comes.
15. Is John's little brother too small to wear this suit that Robert's mother brought?
16. December 3, 1920 July 4, 1776 January 23, 1955 April 1, 1933 August 31, 1866 June 22, 1694 March 25, 1559 May 2, 1745 November 1, 1918 February 15, 1886
on the 15th of September on the 2nd of April
on the 30th of January on the 1st of March
on the 12th of October on the 3rd of November
on the 31st of July on the 13th of September
on the 7th of May on the 21st of June

EXERCISE 10

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Quién dijo que iba a hacer frío en abril?
2. Teníamos mucha hambre, pero no pudimos comer.
3. Él vivió y trabajó diez años en Estados Unidos.
4. Enrique me iba a visitar el quince de septiembre, pero no pudo.
5. ¿Qué hora es? No se, pero es demasiado tarde para ir al parque.
6. Había toda clase de cosas bonitas en aquella tienda.
7. ¿Qué clase de vestido quiere (usted) llevar?
8. Ellos necesitaban diez hombres para hacer todo este trabajo.
9. Si Juan puede arreglar el coche, ¿por qué no podemos ir al cine?
10. Juan no pudo componer el coche. Por eso no pudimos ir al cine.

EXERCISE 11

Dictado

1. He fixed that table in the dining room, but we can't use it.
2. I passed by his house, but I couldn't see a light, so I don't think he was at home.
3. The boys laughed at the movie.
4. Miss Nelson went back home on the 4th of July.
5. It was very late. That's why we couldn't go to the movies.
6. If he comes early on Monday, we're going to look for all kinds of shoes.
7. I don't have to take my book because I know all the words in the lesson.
8. Mike said he knew that man when he lived in Texas.
9. The teacher gave each boy a pencil and each girl a pen.
10. Only ten boys could read the lesson because there were only five books.

EXERCISE 12

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. What kind of books do you like to read?
2. Do you like to see all kinds of movies?
3. What's your first name?
4. What's your last name?
5. How old are you?
6. When is your birthday?
7. What day was yesterday?
8. Were you watching TV last night?
9. Do you always watch TV?
10. Does he like to watch TV?
11. How many minutes are there in an hour?
12. How many hours are there in a day?

- 1. ¿El agua es un recurso renovable?
- 2. ¿El agua es un recurso limitado?
- 3. ¿El agua es un recurso abundante?
- 4. ¿El agua es un recurso escaso?
- 5. ¿El agua es un recurso valioso?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

- 1. ¿El agua es un recurso renovable?
- 2. ¿El agua es un recurso limitado?
- 3. ¿El agua es un recurso abundante?
- 4. ¿El agua es un recurso escaso?
- 5. ¿El agua es un recurso valioso?
- 6. ¿El agua es un recurso valioso?
- 7. ¿El agua es un recurso valioso?
- 8. ¿El agua es un recurso valioso?





Lesson

VOCABULARY

to buy, bought compra

compro

to sell, sold vende

to find, found

to begin, began empezar

empezo

to drink, drank toma

tomo, bebo

to get, got consigo

both

about

same

more

almost

which

breakfast desayuno

supper cena, me

soup sopa

milk leche

egg huevo

bread pan

a loaf of bread un pan

butter mantequilla

meat carne



IDIOMS

1. When is your **saint's day**? ¿Cuándo

2. What's the **matter** with John? ¿Qué

¿Le tiene

3. What **happened** to John?

¿Qué le

4. **Will you please...?** ¿(No) me querés ?
Will you please give me the book? ¿(No) me quieres dar el libro?
Will you please do me a favor? ¿(No) me quieres hacer un favor?
5. **the day after tomorrow** pasado mañana
the day before yesterday anteayer
6. **What did you say?** ¿Cómo dijo?
7. **to eat (have) breakfast** desayunar
8. **to eat (have) dinner** comer (la comida principal)
9. **to eat (have) supper** cenar, merendar

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. Laugh
2. Don't laugh
3. His brother seldom laughs
4. His brother rarely laughs
5. Does his brother often laugh?
6. Doesn't his brother often laugh?
7. His brother is going to fix the lights
8. His brother isn't going to fix the lights
9. Is his brother going to fix the lights?
10. Isn't his brother going to fix the lights?
11. Helen's sister was going to go back
12. Helen's sister wasn't going to go back
13. Was Helen's sister going to go back?
14. Wasn't Helen's sister going to go back?
15. They have to pass by my house
16. They don't have to pass by my house
17. Do they have to pass by my house?
18. Don't they have to pass by my house?
19. The boys needed money
20. His brother laughed at me

El pasado del verbo do

El pasado de las formas del verbo **do** se construye con la palabra **did**. **Did** corresponde al pasado de **hacer** cuando se usa como verbo principal. Ejemplos:

I did the homework.
Hice la tarea.

We did the homework.
Hicimos la tarea.

El auxiliar did

Como auxiliar, **did** se usa en preguntas y negaciones en pasado con todos los verbos, menos con las formas del verbo **be** y con otros auxiliares como **can** y **could**. **Did** sirve para todas las personas, y se usa con el infinitivo sin la partícula **to**.

La contracción negativa de **did not** es la palabra **didn't**.

Afirmativo

I wanted yo quise, quería
you wanted tú quisiste
you wanted usted quiso
he wanted él quiso
she wanted ella quiso

it wanted ello quiso
we wanted nosotros quisimos
you wanted ustedes quisieron
they wanted ellos quisieron

Negativo

I didn't want yo no quise, no quería
you didn't want tú no quisiste
you didn't want usted no quiso
he didn't want él no quiso
she didn't want ella no quiso

it didn't want ello no quiso
we didn't want nosotros no quisimos
you didn't want ustedes no quisieron
they didn't want ellos no quisieron

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

did I want? ¿yo quise, quería?

did you want? ¿tú quisiste?

did you want? ¿usted quiso?

did he want? ¿él quiso?

did she want? ¿ella quiso?

did it want? ¿ello quiso?

did we want? ¿nosotros quisimos?

did you want? ¿ustedes quisieron?

did they want? ¿ellos quisieron?

Interrogativo negativo

didn't I want? ¿yo no quise, no quería?

didn't you want? ¿tú no quisiste?

didn't you want? ¿usted no quiso?

didn't he want? ¿él no quiso?

didn't she want? ¿ella no quiso?

didn't it want? ¿ello no quiso?

didn't we want? ¿nosotros no quisimos?

didn't you want? ¿ustedes no quisieron?

didn't they want? ¿ellos no quisieron?

EXERCISE 2

Práctica verbal

1. Did he bring the books?
2. He didn't bring the books.
3. Did he bring the books?
4. Didn't he bring the books?
5. Why didn't he bring the books?
6. Why didn't he bring the books?



EXERCISE 3

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 2, usando formas de los verbos **answer, ask, say, run, speak, go, think, sleep, know** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 4

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al pasado y traduzca.

1. He doesn't say the same thing
2. Do you talk about your friend's new car?
3. Which boy do you see at the movies?
4. Does he know all the lesson?
5. The boys don't have the same last name
6. We don't like to get up early
7. Those girls don't want a lot
8. They don't wear their hats to the movies
9. Robert and John don't eat dinner early
10. Mary and Alice don't think of their parents

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca estas oraciones. Cámbielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

1. I worked in the office
2. He ate the bread
3. She waited for her mother
4. We sat in the living room.
5. They taught English
6. You understood the teacher
7. Mr. Hunt read the lesson
8. Mrs. Smith put on her hat
9. Miss Carson had a new dress
10. Mary looked at everything

El tiempo pasado de la expresión idiomática de necesidad

El pasado de la expresión idiomática de necesidad se forma con **had** (el pasado de **have**), seguido de un infinitivo con la partícula **to**. Equivale al pasado de **tener que**, seguido de un infinitivo. Compare el inglés con el español.

Afirmativo

I had to go.

We had to work.

Tuve, tenía que ir.

Tuvimos, teníamos
que trabajar.

Negativo

He didn't have to come.

They didn't have to
speak.

Él no tuvo, tenía que venir.

Ellos no tuvieron, tenían
que hablar.

Interrogativo

Recuerde el orden de las palabras para el interrogativo: auxiliar, sustantivo o pronombre, verbo.

Auxiliar

Did

¿Tenías

Did

¿Tuvimos

Sustantivo o pronombre

you

(tú)

we

(nosotros)

Verbo

have to work?

que trabajar?

have to go?

que ir?

Interrogativo negativo

Auxiliar	Sustantivo o pronombre	Verbo
Didn't	Bill	have to eat?
¿No tenía	Bill	que comer?
Didn't	he	have to go?
¿No tuvo	él	que ir?

EXERCISE 6

Práctica verbal

1. You had to go
2. You didn't have to go
3. Did you have to go?
4. Didn't you have to go?
5. Why did you have to go?
6. Why didn't you have to go?

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **do, come, know, finish, feel, give** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 8

Llene los espacios con los infinitivos indicados y traduzca.

1. (to finish) I had _____ my work at five o'clock
2. (to open) He had _____ the door every morning
3. (to make) She had _____ four dresses last week
4. (to look for) We had _____ the money
5. (to help) The boys had _____ the teacher
6. (to turn off) My grandmother had _____ the light
_____ clock
7. (to sleep) The child had _____ on the hard bed

11. What was he _____?
12. He was _____.
13. _____.
14. Where was he buying milk?
15. He was going to buy milk.
16. He wasn't going to buy milk.
17. Was he going to buy milk?
18. Wasn't he going to buy milk?
19. Where was he going to buy milk?
20. He can usually buy meat.
21. He can't usually buy meat.
22. Can he usually buy meat?
23. Can't he usually buy meat?
24. Where can he usually buy meat?
25. He liked to buy candy.
26. He didn't like to buy candy.
27. Did he like to buy candy?
28. Didn't he like to buy candy?
29. Where does he like to buy candy?
30. He has to buy a book.
31. He doesn't.
32. Does he?
33. Doesn't he have to buy a book?
34. How many books does he have to buy?

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal Repita el ejercicio 10, usando formas de los verbos **sell** **drink**, **find**, **begin**, **get**, **eat** (**have**) **breakfast**, **eat** (**have**) **dinner**, **eat** (**have**) **supper** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo y los adverbios de frecuencia cuando pueda. Use las palabras interrogativas **what**, **where**, **how many**, **how much** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 12

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones.

1. _____
buy bread and butter because we forgot to take all
the money
2. I bought a lot of meat in that store the day before
yesterday
3. _____
4. _____
new book for \$2.00 (two dollars)
5. She needed more milk for the soup, but she didn't want
to buy it in that store
6. Do you want to buy a loaf of bread?
7. I had to get about twenty Coca-Colas for dinner
8. _____
went to the United States
9. Didn't Mrs. Carter drink that water that was in the
kitchen?
10. _____
yesterday?
11. _____
the dining room, but we couldn't find it
12. Robert didn't get up early this morning because he
didn't have to work
13. I asked the old man what happened, but he said he
couldn't tell me
14. Was the boy's saint's day on Tuesday?
a. You don't have to look for my hat because I found it in
the bedroom
15. _____
finish before dinner
16. He didn't have breakfast, so he ate dinner early
17. You didn't have to eat that meat if you didn't want it

EXERCISE 13

Escriba en inglés.

1. Juan dijo que no tenía que trabajar en el día de su santo
2. ¿Que pasó con Juan? No sé, pero creo que está enfermo
3. ¿No me quieres encender la luz?
4. ¿Por que no vino él? Dijo que hoy quería cenar con mi papa
5. Si empieza pasado mañana, puede terminar el martes
6. La señora Hal compro huevos, leche, un pan y mantequilla para el desayuno
7. ¿Que hacías cuando te vi ayer? Yo estaba desayunando
8. Había unos veinticuatro muchachos que no trajeron sus libros a la escuela
9. ¿Puedes traerme el libro de historia? Yo podría traer a su esposa
10. No fui a Estados Unidos en marzo. Fui en abril

EXERCISE 14

Dictado

1. Is your saint's day on the 21st of July?
2. Is your birthday on the 3rd of February?
3. What's the matter with that child?
4. Will you do me a favor and bring me the pencil I put on the kitchen table?
5. It's a good time to begin work
6. Both of these eggs are bad
7. I had to say the same word five times
8. Did you drink milk when you had breakfast?
9. He said he didn't have time to study his lesson
10. The first lesson was easy, but the second was hard

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo
y en negativo.



VOCABULARY

to leave, left	all that
to jump, jumped	other, others
to get angry (at), got angry (at),	tired
to get mad (at), got mad (at),	later
to come back, came back	selfish
to lie down, lay down	asleep
to stand up, stood up	comfortable
	chicken
	dog
	cow
	barn
	manger
	hay
	place
	field
	story



IDIOMS

1. Lie down. Recuéstate, Échate
2. Stand up. Póngase de pie, Levantese
3. Get out of here. Vete de aquí, Lárgate de aquí
4. Leave me alone. Déjame en paz
5. I don't care. No me importa, Me es indiferente
6. He's standing (up). Él está parado
7. He's lying down. É está recostado
8. to be mad (at) estar enojado con
9. to be angry (at) estar enojado con
10. She's mad (angry) at me

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyendolas

1. Buy my supper
2. Don't buy my supper
3. Her brother bought my supper
4. Her brother didn't buy my supper
5. His sister had to buy my supper
6. His sister didn't have to buy my supper
7. My father sold your car
8. My father didn't sell your car
9. Your sister drank a lot of milk
10. Your sister didn't drink a lot of milk
11. Did your sister drink a lot of milk?
12. Didn't your sister drink a lot of milk?
13. When did your sister drink a lot of milk?
14. Their sister wanted a lot
15. Their sister didn't want a lot
16. Did their sister want a lot?
17. Didn't their sister want a lot?
18. Why didn't their sister want a lot?
19. Our mother had to buy a loaf
20. Our mother didn't have to buy a loaf of bread

Los pronombres objetivos

Los pronombres objetivos se colocan después de los verbos y las preposiciones. Aprendalos y fijese que en el nominativo y el objetivo son iguales los pronombres **it** y **you**.

Nominativo

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

Objetivo

me	me
you	te, le, lo, la
him	le, lo
her	le, la
it	lo, la
us	nos
you	les, los, las
them	les, los, las

Pronombres objetivos usados después de verbos

1. I saw **him**.
2. He helped **you**.
3. They told **you**.
4. We asked **them**.
5. They called **us**.
6. My sister visited **her**.
7. You took **it**.
8. The teacher answered **me**.

Pronombres objetivos usados después de preposiciones

1. The child went with **her**.
2. She looked at **me**.
3. They spoke to **us**.
4. We talked to **them**.
5. He gave the money to **her**.
6. The boys laughed at **him**.
7. You looked for **it**.
8. My brother waited for **you**.

Llene los espacios con el pronombre de objeto
entre parentesis y traduzca



EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con la forma objetiva del pronombre que corresponde al sustantivo entre parentesis y traduzca

Ejemplo: He visits (his aunt) every week. He visits **her** every week.

1. He put the cat (the cat) _____ at the moment and put the cat _____.
2. He ate _____.
3. We bought the chairs _____ for \$2500 (dollars).
4. Mrs. Carter gave (John) _____ a new car.
5. They took (John, Henry) _____ and Alice _____.
6. I answered (the teacher) _____ in Spanish.
7. He gave (the books) _____ to the boys.
8. _____ (s) _____ that I was mad.
9. Please don't talk to (John and me) _____ now.
10. _____ for (my father and me) _____.
11. Mr. Smith put (the cow and the dog) _____ in the _____.
12. He got mad at (John) _____ and at Alice _____.
13. _____ with (that dirty dress) _____.

con los sustantivos y pronombres objetivos

El verbo **like** se conjuga en inglés como cualquier otro verbo. Cuando no está seguido de una forma verbal, lo estará por un sustantivo o pronombre objetivo que se referirá a un sustantivo ya mencionado o sobreentendido. Estudie los ejemplos.

I like Mary.
Me gusta María.

You like John.
(a usted) Le gusta Juan.

He likes the house.
(a él) Le gusta la casa.

She likes these boys.
(a ella) Le simpatizan
estos muchachos.

He likes those girls.
(a él) Le gustan esas
muchachas.

We like these dogs.
Nos gustan estos perros.

You like the teachers.
(a ustedes) Les
simpatizan los profesores.

They like Mexico.
(a ellos, ellas) Les gusta
México.

They like you and Mary.
(a ellos, ellas) Les gustan
usted y María.

I like her.
Me gusta (ella a mí)
I like you.
Me simpatizas.

You like him.
Le gusta (él a usted)

He likes it.
Le gusta.

She likes them.
Le simpatizan (a ella)

He likes them.
Le gustan (a él)

We like them.
Nos gustan.

You like them.
Les simpatizan
(a ustedes)

They like it.
Les gusta (a ellos, ellas)

They like you.
Les gustan (ustedes a
ellos, ellas)

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con la forma objetiva del pronombre que corresponde al sustantivo entre parentesis y traduzca.

- 1 I like (this girl) _____ a lot.
Do you like (the house) _____?
- 3 He says that he likes (John) _____.
- 4 I know that he's going to like (the girls) _____.
_____ cher likes (you and me) _____.
- 6 He en said that she liked (Paul and you) _____.
- 7 Does he like (his new shoes) _____?
- 8 Did you like (that story) _____?
- 9 Do they like (my sister) _____?
- 10 They aren't going to like (these books) _____.
- 11 They don't have to like (Peter and me) _____.
- 12 Bob's going to like (your uncle) _____ a lot.
- 13 Is he going to like (my aunt) _____ too?
- 14 Do you like (my new car) _____?
- 15 Do they like (the United States) _____?

El imperativo

Como ya sabe, el imperativo de la segunda persona singular y plural **you** (tu, usted, ustedes) se forma con el infinitivo sin la partícula **to**, suprimiendo el pronombre.

El imperativo con todas las otras personas se forma con la palabra **let**, seguida del pronombre objetivo, o del sustantivo y el infinitivo del verbo empleado sin la partícula **to**. Estudie los siguientes ejemplos y fíjese en las dos formas de la primera persona plural (**let us** y **let's**) y sus traducciones correspondientes.

Let me answer.

Answer.

Que conteste yo, Dejeme contestar.

Contesta (tu), Conteste (usted).

Let him answer.
Let John answer.

Let her answer.
Let Mary answer.

Let us answer.
Let's answer.

Answer.
Let them answer.

Let the boys answer.

Don't let me answer.

Don't answer.
Don't let him answer.

Don't let John answer.

Don't let her answer.

Don't let Mary answer.

Don't let us answer.
Let's not answer.

Don't answer.
Don't let them answer.

Don't let the boys answer.

Que conteste él, Déjelo contestar.
Que conteste Juan, Deje que Juan
conteste.

Que conteste ella, Déjela contestar.
Que conteste Maria, Deje que
María conteste.

Déjenos contestar.
Contestemos, Vamos a contestar.
Contesten (ustedes).

Que contesten ellos (ellas).
Déjelos (las) contestar.

Que contesten los muchachos.
Deje que contesten los muchachos.
Que no conteste yo, No me deje
contestar.

No contestes, No conteste.
Que no conteste él, No lo dejes
contestar.

Que no conteste Juan, No deje
que Juan conteste.

Que no conteste ella, No deje
que ella conteste.

Que no conteste Maria, No deje
que María conteste.

No nos deje contestar.
No contestemos, No vayamos a
contestar.

No contesten (ustedes).
Que no contesten ellos (ellas).
No los (las) deje que contesten.

Que no contesten los muchachos,
No deje que los muchachos
contesten.

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones.

- 1 Deed is better than words.
- 2 Don't do anything to hurt your sister.
- 3 Don't do anything to hurt your brother.
- 4 No deed is better than vengeance.
- 5 Don't do anything to hurt your friend.
- 6 No deed is better than vengeance.
- 7 Don't do anything to hurt your friend.
- 8 Don't do anything to hurt your friend.
- 9 Don't do anything to hurt your friend.
- 10 Don't do anything to hurt your friend.
- 11 Don't do anything to hurt your friend.
- 12 Don't do anything to hurt your friend.
- 13 Don't do anything to hurt your friend.
- 14 Don't do anything to hurt your friend.
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El uso del gerundio con preposiciones

En castellano se usa un infinitivo después de las preposiciones. En inglés es preciso usar el gerundio (la forma **ing** del verbo).
Note:

before going
without going
after coming
besides coming

antes de ir
sin ir
después de venir
además de venir

Aprenda las siguientes preposiciones.

beside	al lado de	behind	detrás de
besides	además de	near	cerca de
far from	lejos de	next to	junto a
in front of	delante de, enfrente de		

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con la preposicion correcta y traduzca

- My uncle sat (al lado de) _____ my father at the movie.
- My uncle sat (junto a) _____ my father at the movie.
- My uncle sat (delante de) _____ my father at the movie.
- My uncle sat (lejos de) _____ my father at the movie.
- My uncle sat (cerca de) _____ my father at the movie.
- My uncle sat (detrás de) _____ my father at the movie.
- (Además de trabajar) _____ in an office, I teach English.
- Merry was standing (enfrente de) _____ the house when you came.
- Mary doesn't like to sit (cerca de) _____ the window because it's cold.
- He saw your shoes (detrás de) _____ the sofa.
- 11 (Además de) _____ chicken, I ate candy.
- 12 (Después de comer) _____, we went to school.

- 1. We live (lejos de) _____ Mexico City
- 2. Is Cuernavaca (lejos de) _____ Mexico City?
- 3. Please don't stand (al lado de) _____ me
- 4. Is that your car (enfrente de) _____ the office?
- 5. Why are you standing (detrás de) _____ all those people?
- 6. Is there a school (cerca de) _____ your house?
- 7. The barn isn't very (lejos de) _____ the house
- 8. If you stand (detrás de) _____ him, they can't see you
- 9. (Además de comprar) _____ this green pencil, I bought a red book
- 10. Come over here and sit (al lado de) _____ me
- 11. (Además de) _____ getting up early, I have to work late at night
- 12. Put your hat (al lado de) _____ Mary's books
- 13. She lay down for an hour (antes de lavar) _____ the curtains

EXERCISE 7

Práctica verbal

- 1. They always come back late
- 2. They don't always come back late
- 3. Do they always come back late?
- 4. Don't they always come back late?
- 5. Why do they always come back late?
- 6. They often came back late
- 7. They didn't often come back late
- 8. Did they often come back late?
- 9. Didn't they often come back late?
- 10. Why did they often come back late?
- 11. They're going to come back soon



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EXERCISE 5

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 7, usando formas de los verbos **leave, jump, get angry (at), get mad (at), be angry (at), be mad (at), come back, lie down, stand up** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use los adverbios de frecuencia y las palabras interrogativas **when** y **what time** cuando sea posible.

Lea y traduzca.

The dog in the manger

One warm day a dog was looking for a comfortable place to sleep.

He looked in the barn and saw some hay in a cow's manger. The dog knew that the hay was the cow's supper, but he jumped into the manger, lay down on the hay, and was soon asleep.

Sometime later the cow tired and hungry came back from the field where she had to work all day. She was thinking of the good supper she was going to find in the manger, but when she saw the dog lying on the hay, she didn't know what to do.

"Wake up," the cow said to the dog. "I worked all day, and I'm very hungry. Let me eat my supper."

The dog got angry because the cow woke him up. He stood up in the manger and said to the cow, "Get out of here and leave me alone. I don't care if this is your hay. I'm going to sleep here".

The cow said, "You can't eat my hay, and you don't want me to eat it. Why don't you let others have what you can't use? You're very selfish".

EXERCISE 10

Escriba en inglés.

1. ¿Cómo mucho gusto? ¿Qué
 2. ¿Cómo mucho gusto? ¿Qué
 3. ¿Cómo mucho gusto? ¿Qué
 4. ¿Cómo mucho gusto? ¿Qué
 5. ¿Cómo mucho gusto? ¿Qué



- 1. Él se puso tan furioso con aquel perro que quería venderlo.
- 2. Recuéstate en el piso. No hay lugar en la cama.
- 3. Él os tiene toda clase de zapatos aquí. ¿Qué clase va a comprar usted?
- 4. Regresen los temprano porque estoy muy cansado.
- 5. Lo siento, pero no me puedo sentar junto a usted cuando comamos hoy.
- 6. Después de la cena tomamos nuestra merienda.

EXERCISE 11

Dictado

1. I said, "Get out of the house and go to work."
2. Don't get mad at me.
3. Did you leave your car in front of my house last night?
4. Why did he have to come back on Wednesday?
5. He was so sick that he had to lie down.
6. Some of the boys stood up and the others sat down.
7. Did he leave the other book here for me?
8. Yes, he left it on the table in the living room.
9. Besides putting hay in the barn for the cow, I had to give the dog his meat.
10. Is the feed far from here? No, it's behind the barn.

EXERCISE 12

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas

1. When is your saint's day?
2. When is your birthday?
3. How old are you?
4. What's your name?
5. What time is it?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo y en el negativo.

- Is the barn behind the house?
- Is the house far from the barn?
- Is the car in front of the house?
- Is the store next to the house?
- Is the store beside the house?
- Is the store near the house?
- Did you sit next to John?
- Did you sit beside John?
- Did you sit in front of John?
- Did you sit far from John?
- Did you sit behind John?
- Did you sit near John?
- Did you have two more books besides these?
- Did the dog jump into (at) the cow's manger?
- Did the dog lie down?
- Do you ever get angry?
- Do you ever get mad?
- Do you like to stand up?
- Do you want to sit down?
- Do you want to lie down?
- Do you like him?
- Does he like her?
- Do you like them?
- Does she like it?
- Did you like her very much?
- Did he like it?
- Did your mother like him?
- Did she like the curtains?
- Did Bill's sister like the movies?
- Did you like the United States?
- Was there a lot of time?
- 37 Were there a lot of chickens?
- Is there going to be a lot of water?
- Is it going to be cold?
- 40 Are you going to be thirty-six in October?

Lesson



VOCABULARY

to invite, invited

пригласить

to meet, met

встретить

to see, saw

увидеть

to know, knew

знать

to set, set

установить

to hear, heard

услышать

to reply, replied

ответить

shallow

поверхностный

narrow

узкий

tall

высокий

long

длинный

interesting

интересный

fox

лисица

stork

журавль

plate

тарелка

glass

стакан

mouth

рот

bill

билл

knife

нож

knives

ножи

fork

вилка

spoon

ложка

IDIOMS

1. to set the table, set the table
2. Come in. / Go in.
3. That's all right.



4. It doesn't matter. *no importa*
It doesn't make any difference.
5. as far as I know *por lo que se sabe*
6. a little (milk)
a few (men) *unos cuantos, algunos*
7. to say good-bye (to) *despedirse (de)*
He said good-bye (to her)
8. to get to
He got to Mexico at six. Llegó a México a las seis.
to get here (there) *llegar*
He got here (there) early. Llegó temprano
aquí (allí) *aquí (allí)* here
there

Traduzca estas oraciones y practique leyendo las



Los pronombres posesivos

Aprenda los pronombres posesivos. En inglés no se usa el artículo antes de los pronombres posesivos.

mine	el mío, la mía, los míos, las mías
yours	el tuyo, la tuya, los tuyos, las tuyas
yours	(de usted) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
his	(de él) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
hers	(de ella) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
ours	el nuestro, la nuestra, los nuestros, las nuestras
yours	(de ustedes) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas
theirs	(de ellos, ellas) el suyo, la suya, los suyos, las suyas

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con el pronombre posesivo que corresponde a las palabras entre parentesis y traduzca.

1. Henry forgot his hat, so he wore (my hat)
2. She has (her book) . Why don't you have (your book) ?
John found his money, but George can't find (his money)
4. Alice has her English (our lesson) in the afternoon
5. I gave the money to Mr. Smith because it's (his money)
6. This book isn't (my book) . It's (her book)
- I saw my mother at the movies, but I didn't see (his mother)

8. My car is in the garage. Can you find it?
9. That isn't our car. (our car)
10. If you can't find your pencil, the girls can give you (their pencil).
11. This knife isn't (my knife). It's (his knife).
12. I work in my office, and he works in (his office).
13. I don't want to read (his book). She wants to read (her book).
14. I have your book, and you have (my book).
15. If I can't find my pencil, I'm going to take (their pencil).
16. This book isn't (your book). It's (their book).
17. She's going to wash her dress. Are you going to wash (your dress) too?
18. My children are in the car, but I don't see (your children).
19. I'm going to ask him if he can fix (my radio). Do you think he can fix (your radio) too?
20. I turned off all my lights, but I didn't turn off (your lights).

Much, many, little, few

Aprenda estas palabras.

Singular	Plural
much mucho	many muchos
little poco	few pocos

Se usan las palabras **much** (mucho) y **little** (poco) antes de los sustantivos en singular. **Many** (muchos) y **few** (pocos) se usan antes de los sustantivos en plural. Recuerde el uso de los modismos **too much**, **too many** (pág. 44) y **so much**, **so many** (pág. 55).

Llene los espacios con much, many, little, few

1. He has very little time.
2. How many times did you travel?
3. How many friends do you have?
4. There is very little water in the kitchen.
5. There are few books on the table.
6. There is very little water in the glass.
7. He has very few friends.
8. He walked very far yesterday.
9. There are very few people in the park.
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To say, to tell

Se traducen los infinitivos **to say** y **to tell** como decir, pero hay una diferencia en el uso de los dos.

Generalmente se usan formas del verbo **tell** cuando sigue un pronombre, un sustantivo o un pronombre de objeto. Cuando ninguno de ellos sigue, entonces se utilizan formas del verbo **say**. Si el verbo va seguido de una preposición, también se emplean formas del verbo **say**. Cuando uno vaya a citar las palabras exactas de una persona, se usa el verbo **say**, ya sea solo, o seguido de una frase con la preposición **to**. Estudie los ejemplos.

1. I told him that I was going to put the book on the table.
2. He said, "I'm fine".
3. He said to me, "I'm fine".
4. She says that she can't go.
5. Did he tell John that he is sick?

EXERCISE 1

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta de los verbos **tell** y **say** y traduzca.

1. What did he _____ you?
_____ that he was going to study
_____.
2. _____ they _____, "Good morning
_____ your mother?"
_____ her that you're sick?
_____ my mother that I'm sick
_____ me that?

9. We _____ Mary and Alice everything
10. Don't _____ me
11. He _____ that he was going _____ my father,
but he didn't _____ him
12. I didn't _____ that I didn't want to go _____
that I couldn't go
13. I don't know why you _____ that
14. When I see them, I'm going _____ them what you
said
15. What did he _____ you? He _____ us that it
was time to eat
16. I don't want _____ John that he can't go
17. She only _____ that we needed a telephone
18. Didn't you _____ us that your name was Robert?
19. We couldn't hear what the teacher was
20. What did you _____?

Preposiciones

Aprenda estas preposiciones.

until	hasta (<i>empleado con tiempo</i>)
as far as	hasta (<i>empleado con distancia</i>)
above	arriba, arriba de
over	directamente encima de
below	abajo, debajo de
under	directamente debajo de
close	cerca
close to	cerca de
near	cerca, cerca de
toward	hacia
all over	por todo

EXERCISE 5

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca.

1. I waited for you (hasta) _____ four o'clock, but you didn't come.
2. Put your chair (cerca de) _____ mine.
3. They walked (hacia) _____ the city.
4. The light (de arriba de) _____ the table isn't very good.
5. Mr Rogers lives (abajo de) _____ me on the third floor.
6. We sat very (cerca de) _____ the teacher, but we couldn't hear.
7. I'm not going to go (hasta) _____ tomorrow.
8. They could see the city (abajo de) _____ them (que yo sepa) _____ I know, he didn't work yesterday.
9. Mother put the picture on the wall (arriba de) _____ the sofa.
10. Fred found his shoes (debajo de) _____ the bed.
11. That dog came (hacia) _____ me, and I was afraid.
12. Henry's going with me (hasta) _____ New York.
13. Good-bye (hasta) _____ Tuesday.
14. Please don't turn on the light (de arriba de) _____ my bed.
15. John put his hat (encima de) _____ the letter.
16. I'm going to wash the wall (debajo de) _____ the window.
17. My book is (debajo de) _____ yours.
18. She lives two floors (abajo de) _____ him.
19. I'm going to put my book (debajo de) _____ yours.
20. He entered with them (hasta) _____ the store.
21. The wall (arriba de) _____ that chair is dirty.
22. We live (en) _____ 256 Water Street.
23. The water ran all (por) _____ the floor on Friday afternoon.
24. She said there was a man (debajo de) _____ her bed.

EXERCISE 7

Practica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 6, usando formas de los verbos **meet, set, set the table, reply, hear, get to, get here (there), say good-bye (to)** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o un pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **where y when** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 8

Lea y traduzca.

The fox and the stork

One day a fox met his friend, the stork. After they talked for a few minutes the fox asked the stork if she could come to his house on Sunday.

"Certainly", replied the stork. "I can get there before twelve o'clock".

"Good", said the fox. "I'm going to invite you to have dinner with me".

On Sunday morning the stork went to the fox's house. When she got there the fox was setting the table.

"Come in", said the fox, "and sit down. Dinner is almost ready. We're going to eat in a few minutes".

The fox put some flowers in a vase and set the vase on the table. Then he put two shallow plates on the table, and beside each plate he put a knife, a fork, and a spoon.

"Now", said the fox, "put your chair close to the table. It's time to eat, and dinner is ready. I'm going to bring the soup from the kitchen".

The fox went into the kitchen and came back with the soup. He put some soup in each plate and began to eat.

The stork couldn't drink the soup from the shallow plate with her long bill, so she was hungry all afternoon.

When the stork said good-bye to the fox, the fox said, "You didn't eat very much. I'm sorry that you didn't like the soup".

"That's all right", answered the stork. "It doesn't matter. It was a very interesting day, and I want you to come to my house next Sunday afternoon and have dinner with me".

The next Sunday the fox got to the stork's house at twelve o'clock. When the stork opened the door, she said, "Come in and sit down at the table. Dinner is ready".

Then she set two tall, narrow glasses on the table, put some soup in each glass, and set one of the glasses in front of the fox.

The stork put her long bill in the tall glass and drank and drank, but the fox couldn't put his big mouth in the narrow glass, so he was hungry all afternoon.

When the fox said good-bye the stork said, "I see that you ate very little soup. Do you want to hear that I'm sorry (cuanto lo siento)?".

EXERCISE 9

Escriba en inglés.

1. Leí antes que usted
2. Por supuesto, este libro es mío
3. Lo conocí a él en Acapulco el año pasado
4. ¿Por qué no me dijo que iba a Estados Unidos dentro de (in) unos pocos
5. Había poca gente
6. ¿No que
7. No revolví
8. Cansado que no importa si él regresa
9. Cuando llegamos a la puerta, él dijo: Pase
10. Que yo sepa, él no estaba usando el teléfono

EXERCISE 10

Dictado

1. _____
2. We got to school at eight-thirty, but we were late
3. Did you meet her in Taxco last week?
4. _____
5. Let's not go to the movies tonight. Let's read this interesting book
6. If he doesn't have too much to do, let him help us
7. Stand up. I want to see if your dress is too long
8. Mary doesn't like to live on this narrow street
9. If you get home on Saturday, come to see me in the afternoon
10. _____
that's all right

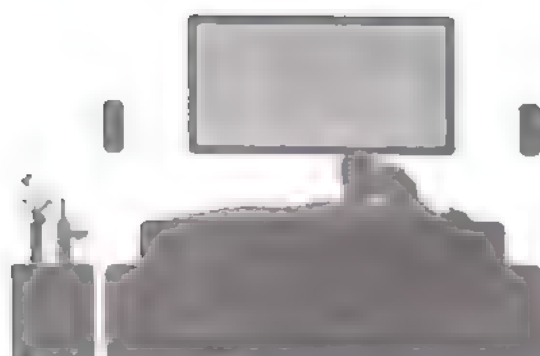
EXERCISE 11

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas.*

1. When is your saint's day?
2. When is your birthday?
3. What time is it?
4. How old are you?
5. Where do you live?
6. Who set the table?
7. What time did you get to the office?
8. What time did you get home?
9. When did you get here?
10. When can you get there?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en el afirmativo
y en el negativo.

1. ¿El agua es un elemento?
2. ¿El agua es un compuesto?
3. ¿El agua es una mezcla?
4. ¿El agua es un sólido?
5. ¿El agua es un líquido?
6. ¿El agua es un gas?
7. ¿El agua es un metal?
8. ¿El agua es un no metal?
9. ¿El agua es un ácido?
10. ¿El agua es una base?





VOCABULARY

to lose, lost

to win, won

to start, started

to close, closed

to stop, stopped

to listen (to), listened (to)

rabbit

turtle

animal

race

grass

tree

eye

cup

saucer

cake

coffee

apple

IDIOMS

1. to go to sleep

2. to go to bed

3. to get sleepy

4. after a while

5. What color is it?

It's blue.

6. He went out of town

He's out of town.



- He was out of town. Él estaba fuera de la ciudad
7. He started home. Él salió para su casa
8. I listened to the radio. Oí el radio

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

1. Jump over him (brincalo)
2. Don't jump over him
3. Let's jump over it
4. Let's not jump over it
5. Let him jump over the fence
6. Don't let him jump over the fence
7. Let them jump over me
8. Don't let them jump over me
9. Those men hear you
10. Those men don't hear you
11. Do those men hear you?
12. Don't those men hear you?
13. These women met me yesterday
14. These women didn't meet me yesterday
15. Did these women meet me yesterday?
16. Didn't these women meet me yesterday?
17. That girl is going to lie down
18. That girl isn't going to lie down
19. Is that girl going to lie down?
20. Isn't that girl going to lie down?

Los pronombres y adjetivos indefinidos

some, any, no, none

some	algun, alguno(s)	no	no, ningún
any	algun; alguno(s)	none	ninguno
not... any	no; ninguno; ningún		

El empleo de estas palabras en inglés es en varias ocasiones idiomático y por lo tanto muchas veces no se puede traducir. Es preciso siempre tener presente tanto en el estudio de estas palabras como en las siguientes, que el inglés no permite doble negación.

Some

Se emplea la palabra **some** como adjetivo, o como pronombre cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración son afirmativos. Como adjetivo, **some** siempre va acompañado de sustantivo, y como pronombre, siempre se refiere a algo ya mencionado o sobreentendido. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1. He has some books.	Él tiene algunos libros.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	2. He has some	Él tiene algunos.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	3. He wants some coffee.	El quiere café
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	4. He wants some .	Él quiere.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	5. Some of the boys came.	Algunos de los muchachos vinieron.

Any, not... any

Se emplea la palabra **any** como adjetivo o pronombre cuando el verbo está en negativo o cuando la oración está en interrogativo. Como adjetivo, **any** siempre va acompañado de un sustantivo, y como pronombre, siempre se refiere a algo ya mencionado o sobreentendido.

Acuerdese usted de que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

(verbo negativo)	1 He doesn't have any book.	El no tiene ningun libro.
(verbo negativo)	2 He doesn't have any .	El no tiene ninguno .
(verbo negativo)	3 He doesn't want any coffee.	El no quiere café .
(verbo negativo)	4 He doesn't want any .	El no quiere (café) .
(oración interrogativa)	5. Does he have any books?	¿Tiene algunos libros?
(oración interrogativa)	6 Does he have any ?	¿Tiene algunos ?
(oración interrogativa negativa)	7 Doesn't he want any coffee?	¿No quiere café ?
(oración interrogativa negativa)	8 Doesn't he want any ?	¿No quiere?

EXERCISE 2

Llene los espacios con **any** o **some** y traduzca.

1. I have _____ coffee.	1. Yo tengo _____ café.
2. I don't have _____ coffee.	2. Yo no tengo _____ café.
3. I have _____ books.	3. Yo tengo _____ libros.
4. I don't have _____ books.	4. Yo no tengo _____ libros.
5. I want _____ coffee.	5. Yo quiero _____ café.
6. I don't want _____ coffee.	6. Yo no quiero _____ café.
7. Do you have _____ coffee?	7. ¿Tienes _____ café?
8. Do you have _____ books?	8. ¿Tienes _____ libros?
9. Don't you want _____ coffee?	9. ¿No quieres _____ café?
10. Don't you want _____ books?	10. ¿No quieres _____ libros?

Se emplean las palabras **no** y **none** cuando el verbo está en afirmativo pero el sentido de la oración es negativo. Dado que **no** es un adverbio siempre va acompañado de un sustantivo y puesto que **none** es un pronombre, no llevará ningún sustantivo sino que se referirá a algo ya mencionado o sobreentendido. Las palabras **no** y **none** equivalen a **not... any** la correlación **not... any** es mucho más usual.

Recuerde usted que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo	1. He has no book. (He doesn't have any book.)	El no tiene ningún libro
verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	2. He has none . (He doesn't have any .)	El no tiene ninguno
verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	3. He wants no coffee . (He doesn't want any coffee.)	El no quiere café.
verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	4. He wants none . (He doesn't want any .)	El no quiere (café).
verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	5. None of the boys came	Ninguno de los muchachos vino.

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con **no** o **none** y traduzca

1. He says he has _____ book
2. Did he say he has _____ ?
3. No, he says he has _____
4. Did he say he had _____ pencil?
5. No, he said he had _____ book
6. We have _____ books
7. How much money do you have? I have _____
8. How much money do you have? I have _____ money
9. How much time do you have? I have _____
10. How much time do you have? I have _____ time

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con **any**, **some**, **no**, **none** y traduzca

1. Did you see _____ Americans?
2. No, I didn't see _____
3. I saw _____ in Acapulco (afirmativo)
4. Didn't you see _____ in the Hotel del Prado?
5. No, I didn't see _____ in the Hotel del Prado, but I _____ on the street
6. I saw _____ Americans (negativo)
7. No, I saw _____
8. Do you have _____ children?
9. No, we have _____
10. No, we have _____ children
11. Yes, we have _____ children
12. No, we don't have _____ children, but they have _____

13. They have _____ children (*afirmativo*), but we have _____
14. We have _____ children (*negativo*), but they have _____
15. We don't have _____, but they have _____
16. Does John have _____ brothers?
17. No, he doesn't have _____ brothers, but I have _____
18. No, John has _____ brothers, but he has _____ sisters
19. Do you have _____ sisters?
20. Yes, I have _____ sisters, but _____ brothers
21. No, I don't have _____ brothers, but I have _____ sisters
22. No, I have _____ brothers
23. No, I have _____
24. I have _____ brothers (*afirmativo*)
25. Yes, I have _____

Something, anything, not... anything, nothing

something	algo, alguna cosa
anything	algo, alguna cosa
not... anything	nada, ninguna cosa
nothing	nada, ninguna cosa

La regla para el empleo de las siguientes palabras es igual a la que hemos visto anteriormente.

Se emplea **something** cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración están en afirmativo. Se emplea **anything** cuando la oración tiene un verbo en negativo o cuando la oración es interrogativa.

Se emplea **nothing** cuando el verbo es afirmativo pero el sentido de la oración es negativo. **Not... anything** equivale a **nothing**, aquél es mucho más usual.

Recuerde usted que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1. He wants something .	El quiere algo.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	2. Something happened.	Algo pasó.
(verbo negativo)	3. He doesn't want anything .	No quiere nada.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	4. He wants nothing .	No quiere nada.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	5. Nothing happened.	No pasó nada. (Nada pasó.)
(oración interrogativa)	6. Does he want anything ?	¿Quiere algo?
(oración interrogativa negativa)	7. Doesn't he want anything ?	¿No quiere nada (algo)?

Llene los espacios con **anything something nothing** y traduzca.

4. She has _____ to do (*negativo*)
5. Don't you have _____ to do?
6. No, I don't have _____ to do
7. I have _____ to do (*negativo*)
8. I have _____ to do (*afirmativo*)
9. Did he buy _____ in New York?
10. Yes, he bought _____ in New York
11. No, he didn't buy _____ in New York
12. No, he bought _____ in New York
13. Did she see _____ under the bed?
14. Yes, she saw _____ under the bed
15. No, she didn't see _____ under the bed
16. No, she saw _____ under the bed
17. Did you put _____ in your coffee?
18. Yes, I put _____ in my coffee
19. No, I didn't put _____ in my coffee
20. No, I put _____ in my coffee
21. Did you hear _____?
22. No, I didn't hear _____
23. He said he heard _____ (*afirmativo*)
24. I don't think he heard _____
25. He said he heard _____ (*negativo*)
26. Did you have _____ to eat this morning?
27. No, we didn't have _____ to eat this morning, but we had _____ to eat last night
28. We had _____ to eat this morning (*negativo*)
29. We had _____ to eat last night (*afirmativo*)
30. Did she tell you _____?
31. Did she say _____ to you?
32. Yes, she said _____ to me
33. No, she didn't say _____ to me
34. No, she said _____ to me
35. Didn't she say _____ to you?

Somebody (someone), anybody (anyone), not... anybody (anyone), nobody (no one)

somebody (someone)	alguien, alguna persona
anybody (anyone)	alguien, alguna persona
not... anybody (anyone)	nadie, ninguna persona
nobody (no one)	nadie, ninguna persona

La regla para el empleo de las siguientes palabras es igual a la que hemos visto anteriormente.

Se emplea **somebody (someone)** cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración están en afirmativo. Se emplea **anybody (anyone)** cuando la oración tiene un verbo en negativo o cuando la oración es interrogativa.

Se emplea **nobody (no one)** cuando el verbo está en afirmativo, pero el sentido de la oración es negativo. **Not... anybody (anyone)** equivale a **nobody (no one)**, aquellos son mucho más usuales.

Recuerde usted que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos.

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1. He saw somebody .	Él vio a alguien.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	2. Someone called.	Alguien llamó.
(verbo negativo)	3. He didn't see anybody .	No vio a nadie.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	4. He saw nobody .	No vio a nadie.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	5. No one came.	Nadie vino. (No vino nadie.)
(oración interrogativa)	6. Did he see anybody ?	¿Vio él a alguien?

(oración interrogativa)	7. Didn't he see anyone ?	¿No vio él a nadie (a alguien)?
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	8. Somebody said something .	Alguien dijo algo.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	9. Nobody said anything .	Nadie dijo nada.

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con **anybody (anyone)**, **somebody (someone)**, **nobody (no one)** y traduzca.

- Did _____ come this afternoon?
- Yes, _____ came this afternoon
- No, _____ came this afternoon
- I didn't see _____
- _____ was there (*negativo*)
- _____ was there. (*afirmativo*)
- Wasn't _____ there?
- No, _____ was there
- Don't tell _____
- No, I'm not going to tell _____
- Did you tell _____?
- No, I told _____
- No, I didn't tell _____
- You can ask _____
- You can't ask _____
- Can't you ask _____?
- Don't ask _____
- He's going to visit _____
- Is he going to visit _____?
- No, he isn't going to visit _____
- No, he's going to visit _____

22. We see _____ in the garden (negativo)
23. We don't see _____ in the garden
24. We see _____ in the garden (afirmativo)
25. Can't we see _____ in the garden?
26. _____ in the garden
27. _____
28. They talked to _____ (negativo)
29. Did they talk to _____?
30. No, they didn't talk to _____
31. Why didn't they talk to _____?
32. Do you know _____ in Monterrey?
33. Yes, I know _____ there
34. No, I know _____ in Monterrey
35. No, I don't know _____ in Monterrey

Somewhere (some place), anywhere (any place), not... anywhere (any place), nowhere (no place)

somewhere (some place)	alguna parte, algún lado
anywhere (any place)	alguna parte, algún lado
not... anywhere (any place)	ninguna parte, ningún lado
nowhere (no place)	ninguna parte, ningún lado

La regla para el empleo de las siguientes palabras es igual a la que hemos visto anteriormente.

Se emplea **somewhere (some place)** cuando el verbo y el sentido de la oración están en afirmativo. Se emplea **anywhere (any place)** cuando la oración tiene el verbo en negativo o cuando la oración es interrogativa.

Se emplea **nowhere (no place)** cuando el verbo está en afirmativo pero el sentido de la oración es negativo. **Not... anywhere (any place)** equivalen a **nowhere (no place)**; aquellos son mucho más usuales.

Recuerde usted que el inglés no permite doble negación y fíjese en las traducciones de los ejemplos

(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	1. He went some place .	Él fue a alguna parte.
(verbo negativo)	2. He didn't go anywhere .	Él no fue a ningún lado.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	3. He went nowhere .	Él no fue a ningún lado.
(oración interrogativa)	4. Did he go anywhere ?	¿Fue él a alguna parte?
(oración interrogativa)	5. Didn't he go anywhere ?	¿No fue él a ninguna (a alguna) parte?
(verbo afirmativo y sentido afirmativo)	6. Somebody went some place .	Alguien fue a alguna parte.
(verbo afirmativo y sentido negativo)	7. Nobody went anywhere .	Nadie fue a ningún lado.

EXERCISE 7

Llene los espacios con **anywhere** (any place), **somewhere** (some place), **nowhere** (no place) y traduzca.

_____ yesterday (afirmativo)
 _____ yesterday?
 No, he didn't take her _____ yesterday

8. No, he never takes her _____.
9. Why doesn't he ever take her _____?
10. Take her _____ - (afirmativo)
11. Don't take her _____.
12. Never take her _____.
13. He's going to put it _____.
14. He isn't going to put it _____.
15. Is he going to put it _____?
16. Isn't he going to put it _____?
17. Let him go _____ with her.
18. Don't let him go _____ with her.
19. Let's go _____ tonight.
20. Let's not go _____ tonight.
21. Nobody went _____ last night.
22. Bob went _____ last night.
23. Did you go _____ last night?
24. Why didn't you go _____ on Sunday?
25. I didn't go _____ on Sunday, but I went
or Saturday.

Everything, everybody (everyone) everywhere (every place)

everything	todo, todas las cosas
everybody (everyone)	todos, todo el mundo
everywhere (every place)	por, a, en todas partes

Se emplean las palabras **everything**, **everybody (everyone)**, **everywhere (every place)** en oraciones afirmativas, negativas, interrogativas o interrogativas negativas.

Las palabras **everybody (everyone)**, **everything** siempre llevan el verbo en singular. Estudie las siguientes oraciones

(afirmativo)	1. He has everything .	Él tiene todo.
(afirmativo)	2. Everybody is sick.	Todo el mundo está mal (enfermo).
(interrogativo)	3. Is everyone here?	¿Estan todos aquí?
(interrogativo negativo)	4. Isn't everyone here?	¿No estan todos aquí?
(negativo)	5. He didn't look everywhere .	El no busco por todas partes.
(interrogativo)	6. Did he look everywhere ?	¿Buscó el por todas partes?

EXERCISE 8

Llene los espacios, con **everything**, **everybody** (**everyone**), **everywhere** (**every place**), y traduzca.

1. Do you have (todo) _____?
2. Is (todos) _____ here?
3. (Todo el mundo) _____ wants to go.
4. Did you look (por todas partes) _____?
5. We looked for the children (por todos lados) _____.
6. Did you eat (todo) _____?
7. Is (todos) _____ listening to me?
8. There are grass and trees (por todos lados) _____.
9. _____ (todo el mundo) _____.
10. (Todos) _____ is _____.
11. (Todo) _____ happens to him.
12. We saw John's parents (por todos sitios) _____.

22

23

24 He had friends (en todas partes)

25 (Todo el mundo) — is doing

Verbos y preposiciones

Estudie los siguientes verbos y preposiciones

1. **to go out** salir

He went out. Él salió.

2. **to go out of** salir de

He went out of the room. El salió del cuarto.

3. **to look out** asomarse

He looked out. Él se asomó.

4. **to look out of** asomarse por

He looked out of the window. Él se asomó por la ventana

5. **to take (something) out** sacar (algo)

He took the flowers out. Saco las flores.

6. **to take (something) out of** sacar (algo) de

He took the flowers out of the vase. Saco las flores del florero.

7. **out of** fuera de

8. **outside** afuera (de un local), fuera de

9. **up** arriba, hacia arriba

10. **down** abajo, hacia abajo

EXERCISE 9

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Cambielas al negativo, interrogativo e interrogativo negativo.

- 1. He goes out of town every Sunday
- 2. He went out of town last week
- 3. They go out about nine o'clock
- 4. They went out yesterday for an hour
- 5. She can look out of the window
- 6. She looked out of the door
- 7. She's looking out of the window
- 8. She was going to look out of the window
- 9. You took something out
- 10. He took the flowers out of the vase
- 11. He was taking the bed out of the bedroom
- 12. He's going to take the chair out of the living room

EXERCISE 10

Llene los espacios con la preposición correcta y traduzca

- 1. My husband went (salir de) _____ town yesterday
- 2. Do you want to go (salir de) _____ town on your _____
sant's day?
- 3. He was walking (caer abajo) _____ the street when
I saw him
- 4. I looked (hacia abajo) _____, but I didn't see
anything
- 5. He looked (hacia arriba) _____, but he didn't see
anybody
- 6. Don't look (hacia arriba) _____, look (hacia abajo)
- 7. Why don't you go (salir de) _____ town next week?
- 8. They're (fuera de) _____ the city
- 9. Tell the child to wait (afuera)
- 10. The man's waiting (afuera)
- 11. Come (bajate) _____ from that tree

- 12 She was very tired when she came (subir)
- 13 She looked (se asomó) _____, but she didn't see anything
- 14 You can see the school from here if you look (se asoma por) _____ that window
- 15 Why did you look (te asomaste) _____?
- 16 I want to sleep, so please take the children (saca) _____
- 17 I'm going to take the glasses (sacar de) _____ the dining room and wash them
- 18 How many did you take (saco) _____?
- 19 She took the bread (saco de) _____ the kitchen
- 20 I want to take that rug (sacar de) _____ the house
- 21 She was sick yesterday and couldn't go (salir de) _____ her room
- 22 I went (sa) _____ with a very nice girl last night
- 23 Are you going to go (salir) _____ with her tonight?
- 24 I can see them if I look (me asomo por) _____ the trees
- 25 Why are you taking your dresses (sacando) _____?
- 26 If you aren't feeling well, don't go (salgas)
- 27 Don't be afraid to look (asomarse por) _____ the window
- 28 Don't take that chair (saque de) _____ the living room

EXERCISE 11

Práctica verbal

- 1 He always loses them
- 2 He doesn't always lose them
- 3 Doesn't he always lose them?
- 4 Does he always lose them?
- 5 Why does he always lose them?
- 6 He lost it at school
- 7 He didn't lose it at school

8. Did he lose it at school?
9. Didn't he lose it at school?
10. How did he lose it at school?
11. He's going to lose everything.
12. He isn't going to lose everything.
13. Is he going to lose everything?
14. Isn't he going to lose everything?
15. How is he going to lose everything?
16. He was losing the race.
17. He wasn't losing the race.
18. Was he losing the race?
19. Wasn't he losing the race?
20. Why was he losing the race?
21. He wanted to lose both.
22. He didn't want to lose both.
23. Did he want to lose both?
24. Didn't he want to lose both?
25. Why did he want to lose both?
26. He could lose this one.
27. He couldn't lose this one.
28. Could he lose this one?
29. Couldn't he lose this one?
30. Why couldn't he lose this one?
31. He had to lose it.
32. He didn't have to lose it.
33. Did he have to lose it?
34. Didn't he have to lose it?
35. Why did he have to lose it?

EXERCISE 12

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 11 usando formas de los verbos **win, start, close, go to sleep, go to bed, stop, listen (to), get sleepy** en oraciones cortas. Empiece un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **how** y **why** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 13

Lea y traduzca.

The rabbit and the turtle

A rabbit was always laughing at a turtle because he couldn't run very fast. The turtle never got mad at the rabbit when the rabbit laughed at him. One day the rabbit said to the turtle, "All the animals here know that you can run very fast, so let's run a race".

All the other animals began to laugh at the turtle because they knew that he was very slow, and they thought he was afraid to run a race with the rabbit.

Then the turtle began to get angry. "I'm tired of everyone saying that I'm slow", he said, "and if the rabbit wants to run a race, I'm ready".

"You can start here", said the fox, and run as far as that big tree over there in the next field. "We're going to be there to meet the one who finishes the race first".

"O.K.", said the turtle. "Let's start the race".

The rabbit started to run very fast, and soon he was so far from the turtle that he couldn't see him.

"I'm going to stop for a few minutes and wait until the turtle gets here", said the rabbit. So he sat down on the grass under a big tree.

After a while he began to get sleepy, so he lay down on the grass, closed his eyes, and went to sleep.

Sometime later the turtle, going very slowly, passed by the tree and saw the rabbit asleep under it. The rabbit slept and slept. When he woke up, he saw all the animals under the big tree in the field, and he heard the fox telling the other animals that the turtle won the race.

The rabbit ran to the tree, but of course he got there too late. The fox said to him, "You lost the race and the turtle won it".

EXERCISE 14

Escriba en inglés. Use las palabras **some** y **any** siempre que sea posible.

1. ¿Encontraste a alguien en la calle?
2. No, no encontré a nadie
3. Él me dijo que tenía (a gunas) manzanas
4. ¿Les diste a ellos café?
5. No, no es el café
6. ¿Dónde están todos?
7. María tiene algo para usted, pero nada para mí
8. Legaremos a México el 13 de septiembre

11. Nadie comió nada
12. Todos van a ir a alguna parte

EXERCISE 15

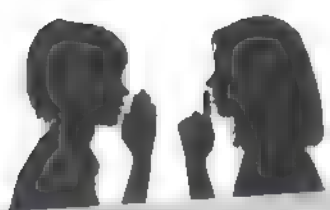
Dictado

1. on the 5th of July
2. Nobody came to visit me on Sunday
3. Everybody likes my new blue suit.
4. There wasn't any coffee, so my mother went into the kitchen to make some
5. Do you ever get sleepy before ten o'clock?
6. until eleven-thirty
7. Don't you see those armies coming toward you?
- 8.
9. We stopped in front of your house last night and saw you looking out of the window

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas.*

*Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo
y en negativo*

- 1. ¿Tienes un perro?
- 2. ¿Tienes un gato?
- 3. ¿Tienes un hermano?
- 4. ¿Tienes una hermana?
- 5. ¿Tienes un coche?
- 6. ¿Tienes un teléfono?
- 7. ¿Tienes un trabajo?
- 8. ¿Tienes un amigo?
- 9. ¿Tienes un libro?
- 10. ¿Tienes un lápiz?
- 11. ¿Tienes un bolígrafo?
- 12. ¿Tienes un cuaderno?
- 13. ¿Tienes un escritorio?
- 14. ¿Tienes un escritorio?
- 15. ¿Tienes un escritorio?
- 16. ¿Tienes un escritorio?
- 17. ¿Tienes un escritorio?
- 18. ¿Tienes un escritorio?
- 19. ¿Tienes un escritorio?
- 20. ¿Tienes un escritorio?





19

Lesson

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. to show, showed mostrar, enseñar, enseñar | 11. rich rico |
| 2. to hurry, hurried apresurarse, se apresuró | 12. poor pobre |
| 3. to kill, killed matar | 13. pure puro |
| 4. to cut, cut cortar, cortar | 14. beautiful hermoso |
| 5. to become, became convertirse, se convirtió | 15. gold oro |
| 6. to put, put poner, se puso | 16. golden de oro |
| 7. to love, loved amar | 17. goose ganso |
| 8. as mientras, cuando | 18. geese gansos |
| 9. while mientras | 19. farm granja |
| 10. once una vez | 20. farmer granjero |
| 11. again otra vez | 21. food alimento |
| 12. busy ocupado | 22. another otro |
| | 23. hand mano |

IDIOMS

1. **to lay eggs, laid eggs** poner huevos
2. **to get rich, got rich** hacerse rico
3. **at once** al instante
4. **Hurry (up).** Apresurarse



5. I'm in a hurry. Estoy de prisa. Tengo prisa.
6. scrambled eggs huevos revueltos
fried eggs huevos fritos
boiled eggs huevos cocidos
7. to be about tratar de
What's the book about?
What's it about? ¿De qué trata?
It's about animals. Trata de animales.
8. not... either no... tampoco
I didn't go either.

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas.

1. Let them win.
2. Don't let them win.
3. What's the story about?
4. The story is about a farmer.
5. The story isn't about a farmer.
6. Is the story about a farmer?
7. Isn't the story about a farmer?
8. What was it about?
9. It was about a poor farmer.
10. It wasn't about a poor farmer.
11. Was it about a poor farmer?
12. Wasn't it about a poor farmer?
13. That goose laid an egg yesterday.
14. That goose didn't lay an egg yesterday.
15. Did that goose lay an egg yesterday?
16. Didn't that goose lay an egg yesterday?
17. He's listening to the radio.
18. He isn't listening to the radio.
19. Is he listening to the radio?
20. Isn't he listening to the radio?

El equivalente de ¿no es verdad?

Para traducir las preguntas **¿no es verdad?**, **¿verdad?**, **¿no?**, **¿no es así?** con las que se pide asentimiento o confirmación, se repite el pronombre (o el pronombre correspondiente al sustantivo) y se usa el auxiliar que se emplearía para poner el verbo en negativo.

Si el primer verbo de la oración es afirmativo, el auxiliar en la pregunta corta estará en negativo. Si el primer verbo es negativo, el auxiliar en la pregunta corta estará en afirmativo. Estudie los siguientes ejemplos.

1. It's clean, **isn't it?**
It isn't clean, **is it?**
2. There's time, **isn't there?**
There isn't any time, **is there?**
3. He's eating, **isn't he?**
He isn't eating, **is he?**
4. They're going to come, **aren't they?**
They aren't going to come, **are they?**
5. You were writing, **weren't you?**
You weren't writing, **were you?**
6. I have to eat, **don't I?**
I don't have to eat, **do I?**
7. The car works, **doesn't it?**
The car doesn't work, **does it?**
8. Henry likes to teach, **doesn't he?**
Henry doesn't like to teach, **does he?**
9. John's sister went, **didn't she?**
John's sister didn't go, **did she?**
10. Your brother wanted to sleep, **didn't he?**
Your brother didn't want to sleep, **did he?**
11. John can win, **can't he?**
John can't win, **can he?**
12. Mary and I could study, **couldn't we?**
Mary and I couldn't study, **could we?**

EXERCISE 2

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones.

1. Tú trabajas en una tienda, ¿verdad?
2. No trabajas en una tienda, ¿verdad?
3. Trabajaste en una tienda, ¿verdad?
4. No trabajaste en una tienda, ¿verdad?
5. Él va a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
6. Él no va a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
7. Él iba a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
8. Él no iba a traer el dinero, ¿verdad?
9. Ella está regresando, ¿verdad?
10. Ella no está regresando, ¿verdad?
11. Ella estaba regresando, ¿verdad?
12. Ella no estaba regresando, ¿verdad?
13. Podemos olvidar, ¿verdad?
14. No podemos olvidar, ¿verdad?
15. Pudimos olvidar, ¿verdad?
16. No pudimos olvidar, ¿verdad?
17. A ustedes les gusta oír el radio, ¿verdad?
18. A ustedes no les gusta oír el radio, ¿verdad?
19. A ustedes les gustó oír el radio, ¿verdad?
20. A ustedes no les gustó oír el radio, ¿verdad?
21. Ellos quieren saber, ¿verdad?
22. Ellos no quieren saber, ¿verdad?
23. Ellos quisieron saber, ¿verdad?
24. Ellos no quisieron saber, ¿verdad?
25. Juan tiene que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
26. Juan no tiene que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
27. Juan tuvo que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
28. Juan no tuvo que levantarse temprano, ¿verdad?
29. María entiende el inglés, ¿verdad?
30. María no entiende el inglés, ¿verdad?
31. María entendió el inglés, ¿verdad?
32. María no entendió el inglés, ¿verdad?

33. Las muchachas se ponen sus vestidos, ¿verdad?
34. Las muchachas no se ponen sus vestidos, ¿verdad?
35. Las muchachas se pusieron sus vestidos, ¿verdad?
36. Las muchachas no se pusieron sus vestidos, ¿verdad?
37. Puedo escribir, ¿verdad?
38. No puedo escribir, ¿verdad?
39. Pude escribir, ¿verdad?
40. No pude escribir, ¿verdad?
41. Alicia y yo ayudamos, ¿verdad?
42. Alicia y yo no ayudamos, ¿verdad?
43. Alicia y yo ayudabamos, ¿verdad?
44. Alicia y yo no ayudabamos, ¿verdad?
45. Usted y María se lavan, ¿verdad?
46. Usted y María no se lavan, ¿verdad?
47. Usted y María se lavaron, ¿verdad?
48. Usted y María no se lavaron, ¿verdad?
49. Hay un libro, ¿verdad?
50. No hay un libro, ¿verdad?
51. Había dos muchachos, ¿verdad?
52. No había dos muchachos, ¿verdad?

EXERCISE 3

Llene los espacios con el equivalente correcto de ¿verdad? y traduzca.

1. It doesn't make any difference, _____?
2. It's time to go, _____?
3. Waiter doesn't have anything to do, _____?
4. It was Miss Stewart who turned on the TV, _____?
5. You were waiting for somebody, _____?
6. It's very late, _____?
7. There isn't any room, _____?
8. _____ yesterday, _____?

14. _____

_____ at a o'clock e ther

_____ going to be the day after tomorrow

15. _____

_____ Can I visit my grandmother

To the teacher

Although prepositions will, normally, always govern the objective case, **whom** should not be used in conversational English as the object of a preposition that ends a sentence

The tendency, when speaking English, is to use the nominative form **who** to introduce direct and indirect questions. Observe the following sentences.

Who are you going to the movies with? (_____)

Who have you been looking for? (_____)

I asked him **who** he was talking to. (_____)

Las preposiciones al final de la oración

Las preposiciones tales como **at, to, of, for, from, with, about** que se colocan al principio de las preguntas en español, en inglés van al final. Estudie las siguientes oraciones:

1. **What's it made of?** ¿De qué es?
2. **What** are you laughing **at**? ¿De qué te ríes?
3. **Who** are you going **with**? ¿Con quien vas?

4. **Where** did he come **from**? ¿De donde vino él?
5. **What** are you looking **for**? ¿Qué busca usted?
6. **What** are they looking **at**? ¿Que ven ellos?
7. **What** did you want that **for**? ¿Para qué quisiste eso?
8. **What** did he go home **for**? ¿Para que fue él a casa?

He went home to eat. ().
for (). Pero: He
 went home **for** his book.

(Se puede usar **for** antes de un sustantivo)

He went home **because** () he was sick.

EXERCISE 4

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones. Contestelas,
 usando el vocabulario que ha visto con anterioridad

1. Where are you from?
2. What city did you come from?
3. What country did your parents come from?
4. () did your father come from?
5. () and your friend talk about?
6. () talk about?
7. ()
8. What were ()
9. ()
10. () g to talk about?
11. What was the book about?
12. What was the movie about?
13. What was the ()
14. What is the ()
15. What are ()

17. What are they looking at?
18. What were they looking at?
19. What is he listening to?
20. What was he listening to?
21. Who is she talking to?
22. Who was she talking to?
23. What are you thinking about?
24. What were you thinking of?
25. What are you looking for?
26. What was he looking for?
27. What are they going to look for?
28. What were they going to look for?
29. What are you working so hard for?
30. What are you taking that book for?
31. Who did he give that to?
32. What did you come so early for?
33. What did you give him the money for?
34. What did you say that for?
35. Who did she go with?
36. Who did he go to the movies with?
37. Who is he going with?
38. Who was he going with?
39. Who is he sitting with?
40. Who was he sitting with?
41. Who is he studying with?
42. Who is he living with?

EXERCISE 5

Traduzca estas oraciones, colocando la preposición al final de la pregunta.

1. ¿Para qué quieres eso?
2. ¿Para qué trajiste tu libro?
3. ¿Para qué lo vas a usar?

4. ¿A cuántos profesores vas a buscar?
5. ¿De dónde vino su esposa?
6. ¿De cuál escuela vinieron sus niños?
7. ¿De dónde vino toda esta agua?
8. ¿Con quién vino ella?
9. ¿Con quién fue ella?
10. ¿A quién dio él el dinero?
11. ¿De qué estaban hablando esos hombres?
12. ¿De qué trata la carta?
13. ¿En qué estás pensando?
14. ¿En qué estaban ellos pensando?
15. ¿De qué se está riendo esa muchacha?
16. ¿Que estás buscando?
17. ¿Cuántos vas a buscar?
18. ¿Para que necesitas el dinero?
19. ¿Para qué estás haciendo eso?
20. ¿Para qué estás llevando sombrero?

Preposiciones

Aprenda estas preposiciones.

1. through	a través de, por
2. across	al otro lado de
3. up to	hasta
4. on the other side of	más allá de, pasando, del otro lado de
5. between	entre (refiriéndose a dos)
6. among	entre (refiriéndose a más de dos)

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con la preposicion correcta y traduzca.

1. The dog lay down (entre) _____ the trees
2. The dog ran (entre) _____ the two boys
3. The dog ran (a traves de) _____ the house
4. The dog ran (hasta) _____ the house
5. We found the money (entre) _____ those two big chairs
6. Isn't that man afraid to walk (entre) _____ all those animals?
7. If you walk (por) _____ the garden, you can see my beautiful flowers
8. We went (por) _____ Chicago when we visited the United States
9. She can work (hasta) _____ the 15th of August
10. Texas is (a otro lado de) _____ the Rio Grande
11. How many trees are there (entre) _____ my house and yours?
12. I think you can find your books (entre) _____ mine
13. What are you waking (por) _____ my bedroom for?
14. The dining room is (entre) _____ the kitchen and the living room
15. Did you ever live (entre) _____ Americans?
16. Taxco is (más allá de) _____ Cuernavaca



EXERCISE 7

Llene los espacios con **any, some, no, none** y traduzca.

1. There's _____ milk in the house (negativo)
2. That's why I couldn't drink _____ for breakfast
3. I didn't drink _____ either
4. Did you drink _____?
5. No, I didn't drink _____ because there was _____ in the house
6. No, I drank _____ because there wasn't _____ in the house
7. I am going to buy _____
8. You can buy _____ at that store
9. Yes, I think they have _____ in that store
10. No, they have _____ milk in that store

EXERCISE 8

Llene los espacios con **anything, something, nothing** y traduzca.

1. I'm going to the store. Do you want _____?
2. No, I don't want _____, but I think my mother wants _____.
3. She said she didn't want _____.
4. There's _____ (negativo) in the house to eat.
5. Buy _____ for dinner.
6. There's _____ (afirmativo) in the kitchen that we can eat.
7. No, there isn't _____ in the kitchen, and we have _____ (negativo) for dinner.
8. I didn't have _____ to eat for breakfast, but I'm going to have _____ to eat for dinner.
9. Don't you have _____ to do?
10. No, I have _____ to do.

EXERCISE 9

Llene los espacios con **anybody (anyone)**, **somebody (someone)**, **nobody (no one)** y traduzca.

1. Did you talk to _____?
2. No, there was _____ to talk to?
3. Wasn't there _____ in the living room to talk to?
4. Yes, there was _____ in the living room to talk to, but _____ spoke English
5. I'm going to invite _____ (afirmativo) that speaks English
6. Don't invite _____ that can't speak English
7. _____ (negativo) here can speak English
8. Then find _____ that can speak English
9. _____ can speak English
10. I don't know _____ that can speak English

EXERCISE 10

Llene los espacios con **anywhere (any place)**, **somewhere (some place)**, **nowhere (no place)** y traduzca.

1. I want to go _____ tomorrow
2. I don't want to go _____ tomorrow
3. Do you want to go _____ tomorrow?
4. No, I want to go _____ tomorrow
5. Nobody wants to go _____ tomorrow
6. They ate _____ near the office
7. Did they eat _____ near the office?
8. No, they didn't eat _____ near the office
9. They ate _____ close to the office
10. They never like to eat _____ close to the office.

EXERCISE 11

Llene los espacios y traduzca.

1. He took (todo) _____
2. (Todo el mundo) _____ knows him and likes him
3. The _____ _____
4. My parents always let me do (todo) _____
5. Tell (todos) _____
6. She taught (en todas partes) _____ in Mexico
7. (Todo) _____ is going to be ready for tomorrow
8. They woke up (todos) _____ in the house
9. We're going to take them (a todos lados)
10. The _____ _____ _____

EXERCISE 12

Práctica verbal

1. He wants to become a doctor
2. He doesn't want to become a doctor
3. Does he want to become a doctor?
4. Doesn't he want to become a doctor?
5. When does he want to become a doctor?
6. He became a teacher
7. He didn't become a teacher
8. Did he become a teacher?
9. Didn't he become a teacher?
10. Why didn't he become a teacher?
11. He's going to become a farmer
12. He isn't going to become a farmer
13. Is he going to become a farmer?
14. Isn't he going to become a farmer?
15. When is he going to become a farmer?
16. He was going to become a doctor

EXERCISE 13

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 12, usando formas de los verbos **hurry, show, kill, get rich, cut, love, lay eggs** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **why** y **when** cuando sea posible.



EXERCISE 14

Lea y traduzca.

The goose that laid the golden egg

Once there was a farmer who lived with his wife on a farm in the country. They had to work hard every day because they were very poor. Often there wasn't any food in the house to eat.

The farmer and his wife had a cow and a goose. The cow gave milk, and the goose laid eggs. Every day the farmer went to the barn to get the egg that the goose laid. Sometimes there was no egg in the barn, so the farmer and his wife had to go to bed hungry.

One night when the farmer went to get the egg, he was very happy to find a goose egg of pure gold in the barn.

The farmer took the egg, hurried to the house, and showed it to his wife, saying "Look. Our goose laid a golden egg. We're going to be rich".

"Let me see," said the farmer's wife. She put her hand on the egg and felt it. "It's gold, pure gold," she said. "Now we're never going to go to bed hungry again".

The next day the farmer found another beautiful golden egg in the barn. And the next day and the next the goose laid a golden egg, and the farmer and his wife got very rich. Now they didn't have to work, and there was always food in the house to eat.

As the farmer got rich, he began to think more and more of having all the golden eggs at once. One day he said to his wife, "Let's kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, and then we can have all the eggs at once. I want to be very rich".

"All right," answered his wife. "Go get 'em for the goose".

The farmer brought the goose in the house and put her on the table.

Then, while his wife helped him, he killed the goose. He cut her open (le abrio) with a knife and found nothing!

They killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

EXERCISE 15

Escriba en inglés.

1. Apresúrese. Estoy de prisa y no puedo esperar.
2. ¿Nunca puedes llegar temprano?
¡Nunca! Siempre llego tarde.
3. ¿Tienes un huevo de oro?
No, pero tengo un tesoro.
4. ¿Estaba a tener hambre?
Sí, estaba muy hambriento.
5. ¿Él le dijo a ella que la quería mucho, ¿verdad?
6. ¿Para qué estás viviendo en México?
Porque me gusta vivir aquí.
7. ¿Cuántos años tienes, ¿verdad?
8. ¿Con quien fue al cine?
9. Yo no lo vi en el cine tampoco.

EXERCISE 16

Dictado

1. He couldn't stop and talk to us because he was in a hurry.
2. What are you wearing your new dress for?
3. Where are your parents from?
4. He said he was from Texas, didn't he?
5. Are you too busy to see me now?
6. Does anyone have any books that I can read?
7. You don't have to work up to four o'clock every day, do you?
8. I didn't see him at the movies either.
9. Go to the store and get some milk while I set the table.
10. As we were leaving, she said, "Please come back again."

EXERCISE 17

Conversación. *Conteste las siguientes preguntas.*

1. Where are you from?
2. Where did you come from?
3. What state are you from?
4. Who did you come with?
5. Who are you waiting for?
6. What are you looking at?
7. What are you looking for?
8. What are you talking about?
9. What are you talking to?
10. What are you talking to him about?
11. Who are you talking to?
12. What are you talking to him about?
13. What are you talking to him about?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo y en negativo.

14. Did they look everywhere?
15. Did they look everywhere, when they came?
16. Did he look everywhere?
17. Did he look everywhere?
18. Did he look everywhere?
19. Did he look everywhere?
20. Did he look everywhere?
21. Do you look everywhere?
22. Did you go to the bank?
23. Did he go to the bank?
24. Is he going to the bank?
25. Was he out of the bank?



Lesson 20



VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 to break, broke romper | black negro |
| 2 to try, tried probar | crow cuervo |
| to drop, dropped caer | pitcher jarra |
| to pick out, picked out elegir | woods bosque |
| to pick up, picked up recoger | forest bosque |
| to reach reached llegar | stone piedra |
| strong fuerte | rock roca |
| short corto | way camino |
| | idea idea |
| | top cima |
| | cream crema |
| | sugar azúcar |
| | potatoes papas |
| | head cabeza |

IDIOMS

1. to give up darse por vencido
 2. to get thirsty, hungry, sleepy, etc. darle a uno sed, hambre, sueño, etc.
- He got thirsty. Le dio a él sed.



3. more than anything else
4. There is (are)... left. Hay / Queda(n)
 There's one left. Queda uno
 There are three left. Quedan tres
5. to have... left quedarse e a uno
 I have one left. Me queda uno
 He has three left. Le quedan a él tres
6. not... any more, not... any longer ya no
 I don't work here any more
 I don't live in Mexico any longer.
7. plenty (of) bastante (de sobrar)
 I have plenty. Tengo bastante
 I have plenty of time. Tengo bastante tiempo
 (Se emplea of solo cuando sigue un sustantivo)
8. enough suficiente, bastante (de alcanzar)
 enough time suficiente tiempo, bastante tiempo
 tall enough bastante alto
 enough
 (adverbios)
9. a great deal (of)
 a lot (of)
 lots (of)
 of
 (of)
 singular

much

A great deal

EXERCISE 1

Traduzca las siguientes oraciones y practique leyéndolas

1. It's cold, isn't it?
2. It isn't cold, is it?
3. It was warm, wasn't it?
4. It wasn't warm, was it?
- It's going to be cold, isn't it?

6. It isn't going to be cold, is it?
7. _____ing to be warm, wasn't it?
8. _____
9. _____are hungry, aren't you?
10. You aren't _____
11. You were hungry, weren't you?
12. You weren't hungry, were you?
13. You're going to be hungry, aren't you?
14. You aren't going to be hungry, are you?
15. Where are you coming from?
16. What are you looking at?
17. What were you looking at?

Aprenda estas palabras.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. to fill, filled | 13. idiom |
| 2. to complete, completed
completar, completó | 14. vocabulary
vocabulario |
| 3. to translate, translated
traducir, tradujo | 15. auxiliary |
| 4. to place, placed colocar,
colocó | 16. conversation
conversación |
| 5. to practice, practiced | 17. infinitive infinitivo |
| 6. to pronounce, pronounced
pronunciar, pronunció | 18. adjective |
| 7. to change, changed
cambiar, cambió | 19. possessive adjective |
| 8. to form, formed
formar, formó | 20. adverb adverbio |
| 9. to dictate, dictated
dictar, dictó | 21. verb |
| 10. sentence oración | 22. noun sustantivo |
| 11. phrase | 23. pronoun |
| 12. blank | 24. objective pronoun |
| | 25. possessive pronoun
pronombre posesivo |
| | 26. preposition preposición |
| | 27. singular singular |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 28. plural plural | 38. past tense tiempo presente |
| 29. English ingles | 39. future tense futuro |
| 30. correct correcto | 40. adverb of frequency adverbio de frecuencia |
| 31. following siguiente | 41. homework (de escuela) |
| 32. number numero | 42. exercise ejercicio |
| 33. affirmative afirmativo | 43. page pagina |
| 34. negative negativo | 44. dictation dictado |
| 35. interrogative interrogativo | |
| 36. tense tiempo | |
| 37. present tense tiempo presente | |

EXERCISE 2

Lea y traduzca las siguientes oraciones.

1. *Write the following sentences in English.*
2. Pronounce the past tense of these verbs
3. Study the present tense of these verbs
4. Read and translate the following sentences
5. *Write the following sentences in English.*
interrogative, and interrogative negative
6. Write the following sentences in English
7. Learn the following idioms
8. In English, adjectives are placed before nouns
9. English adjectives have no singular or plural
10. Fill the blanks with the correct form of the verb
11. Learn the objective pronouns
12. *Write the following sentences in English.*
13. We're going to practice the verbs
14. We're going to have conversation
15. I'm going to dictate these sentences

EXERCISE 3

Coloque los adverbios de frecuencia en el lugar correcto y traduzca.

1. (ever) Didn't they see a goose that laid a golden egg?
2. (seldom) He sleeps for two hours in the afternoon
3. (always) Could they bring their dog with them?
4. (never) He can find what he's looking for
5. (ever) Did you see so many people?
6. (usually) Does he bring his wife and family with him?
7. (rarely) I saw him before supper
8. (sometimes) Why does he wait for her?
9. (always) She was looking at that picture on the wall
10. (ever) I can't pronounce his name

EXERCISE 4

Llene los espacios con la palabra correcta y traduzca. (Recuerde que **many** y **few** se emplean antes de los sustantivos en plural y **much** y **little** antes de los sustantivos en singular.)

1. (many, much) _____ people had cars, but (few, little) _____ used them every day
2. How (many, much) _____ apples did you buy?
3. Please give me a (little, few) _____ more coffee
4. Do you want a (little, few) _____ more sugar and cream?
5. Don't eat (much, many) _____ food before you go to bed
6. I don't know why you brought so (many, much) _____ eggs
7. Do you have to learn (many, much) _____ verbs tomorrow?
8. (few, little) _____ children were sick the day before yesterday
9. I have very (few, little) _____ work to do
10. How (many, much) _____ time do you need?

EXERCISE 5

Llene los espacios con el pronombre posesivo que corresponde a las palabras entre paréntesis y traduzca.

1. I don't like my new suit, but I like (his new suit)
2. He ate his apple, and she ate (her apple)
3. She lost her notebook, so we gave her (our notebook)
4. We wore our hats, and they wore (their hats)
5. This book is (my book)
6. That book is (your book)
7. My saint's day is in June. When is (your saint's day)
8. If you don't have a pen, you can use (my pen)
9. I don't want to use (her book)
10. I want to use (my book)

EXERCISE 6

Llene los espacios con **any**, **some**, **no**, **none** y traduzca.

1. Did you find _____ potatoes in the kitchen?
2. No, I didn't find _____ potatoes, but I found bread.
3. Are you looking for _____ English teachers now?
4. Yes, I'm looking for _____ English teachers, but I don't want _____ who aren't American.
5. Are you going to buy _____ dresses when you go to the United States?
6. Yes, I'm going to buy _____ dresses and shoes, but I'm not going to buy _____ hats.
7. I have _____ money (negativo)
8. Did you say that you didn't have _____ money?
9. I said that I have _____ (negativo)
10. He took _____ money (negativo). He took _____ (negativo)

EXERCISE 7

Llene los espacios con **anything, something, nothing** y traduzca.

1. Do you want _____ for your birthday?
2. No, don't give me _____ for my birthday, but you can give me _____ for my saint's day
3. I bought _____ for your birthday (*afirmativo*)
4. I didn't know that you had enough money to buy _____
5. There was _____ that we could do (*negativo*)
6. There was _____ that we could do (*afirmativo*)
7. They said _____ (*negativo*)
8. I'm going to tell you _____ (*afirmativo*)
9. Don't say _____
10. I said _____ (*negativo*)

EXERCISE 8

Llene los espacios con **anybody (anyone), somebody (someone), nobody (no one)** y traduzca

1. Did _____ call me this afternoon?
2. No, _____ called you this afternoon, but _____ called you this morning
3. Don't tell _____
4. _____ called you (*negativo*)
5. _____ called you (*afirmativo*)
6. I want to talk to _____ about this book
7. There's _____ here now (*negativo*)
8. I'm looking for _____ who can speak English
9. There's _____ here who can speak English (*negativo*)
10. There isn't _____ here who can speak English

EXERCISE 9

Llene los espacios con **anywhere** (any place), **somewhere** (some place), **nowhere** (no place) y traduzca.

1 John often by Ted.

2

3

4

EXERCISE 10

Llene los espacios y traduzca.



EXERCISE 11

Llene los espacios con la forma correcta de los verbos **say** o **tell** y traduzca.

1. I'm going _____ you something on Sunday afternoon.
2. Don't _____ anything.
3. He _____ me that he couldn't understand what the teacher was _____.
4. I know she understood what I _____ because I _____ her in Spanish.
5. What are you going _____ him?
6. What are you going _____ them?
7. They didn't want _____ good-bye.
8. Please _____ the teacher that I can't come to school today.
9. What is that man _____?
10. He's _____ us that he can't hear.

EXERCISE 12

Traduzca al español.

1. How much money do you have left?
2. They had none left.
3. I don't have any left.
4. He has some apples left.
5. Is there a lot of money left?
6. Do you have anything left to eat?
7. Isn't there any food left?
8. How much money did you have left after you bought that suit?
9. I didn't have any money left after I bought that suit.
10. Is there any time left?

EXERCISE 13

Traduzca las siguientes preguntas. Contestelas en negativo, colocando **any more** y **any longer** al final de la oración.

Por regla general se coloca **any more** y **any longer** al final de la oración.

1. Don't you love me any more?
2. Don't you work there any more?
3. Doesn't he live there any more?
4. Doesn't she see him any more?
5. Don't you study English any more?
6. Don't you go to school any longer?
7. Doesn't she teach Spanish any longer?
8. Doesn't she like Mexico any longer?
9. Don't they go to the movies any longer?
10. Don't you write to them any longer?

EXERCISE 14

Lea los siguientes números y fechas.

one hundred cien
one thousand mil

one million
un millón (de)

103	500	25,000	1st floor	April 17, 1947
105	505	50,000	2nd floor	May 5, 1847
110	550		3rd floor	February 14
113	575		4th floor	1512
150	545	3,100	5th floor	November 3
200	1,000	142nd Street	6th floor	1603
201	1,003	58th Street	7th floor	July 4, 1776
211	1,005	23rd Street	8th floor	
261	10,000	72nd Street	9th floor	
271	15,000	81st Street	10th floor	

Ortografía

1. Cuando un verbo termina en **y**, precedida por una consonante, se cambia la **y** por **i** y se le agrega **es** para formar la tercera persona singular del presente. Ejemplos: **he studies** **he plays** (precedido por una vocal).
2. Cuando un verbo termina en sonido de **s**, **sh**, **ch**, **x**, se le agrega **es** para formar la tercera persona singular. Ejemplos: **kiss** (besar), **kisses**; **wash**, **washes**; **reach**, **reaches**; **fix**, **fixes**.
3. Cuando un verbo termina en **y**, precedida por una consonante, se cambia por **i** y se le agrega **ed** para formar el pasado. Ejemplos: **he hurried**, **he played** (precedido por una vocal).
4. Los sustantivos terminados en **y**, precedida por una consonante forman su plural cambiando la **y** por **i** y agregando la terminación **es**. Ejemplos: **city**, **cities**; **family**, **families**.
5. Los sustantivos terminados en **s**, **sh**, **ch**, **x** forman su plural agregando **es**. Ejemplos: **dress**, **dresses**; **fox**, **foxes**.
6. Los sustantivos terminados en **fe** forman su plural cambiando la **f** por **v** y agregando **es**. Ejemplos: **wife**, **wives**; **knife**, **knives**. Muchos sustantivos terminados en **f** forman su plural cambiando la **f** por **v** y agregando **es**. Ejemplo: **loaf** **loaves**.
7. Si el verbo termina en **e**, esta se suprime antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplos: **give**, **giving**; **come**, **coming**.
Los verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante, precedida de una sola vocal, duplicarán la consonante final antes de agregar **ing**. Ejemplos: **put**, **putting**; **stop**, **stopping**. Esta regla se aplicará también a los verbos polisílabos cuando la última sílaba lleva el acento. Ejemplo: **begin**, **beginning** **visit**, (lleva el acento en la primera sílaba) **visiting**.
8. Los verbos monosílabos que terminan en una sola consonante precedida de una sola vocal, duplicarán la consonante final antes de agregar **ed**. Ejemplos: **drop**, **dropped**; **stop**, **stopped**. Esta regla se aplicará también a los verbos polisílabos cuando la última sílaba lleva el acento. Ejemplos: **refer** (referir), **referred** **visit**, **visited** (lleva el acento en la primera sílaba,

Todos los verbos regulares que duplican la consonante final para formar el gerundio sufren el mismo cambio en la formación del pasado. Ejemplos: **drop, dropping, dropped stop, stopping, stopped.**

EXERCISE 15

Escriba el plural de estos sustantivos.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. city _____ | 7. way _____ |
| 2. country _____ | 8. dress _____ |
| 3. boy _____ | 9. day _____ |
| 4. fox _____ | 10. wife _____ |
| 5. family _____ | 11. knife _____ |
| 6. birthday _____ | 12. loaf _____ |

Escriba la tercera persona singular de estos verbos

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. study _____ | 4. buy _____ |
| 2. try _____ | 5. hurry _____ |
| 3. pay _____ | |

*Escriba el pasado de estos verbos. En algunos se duplica la consonante final antes de agregar **ed**. En otros se cambia la **y** por **i** antes de agregar **ed**. A otros solamente se les agrega **ed** o **d**.*

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. drop _____ | 9. pay _____ |
| 2. look _____ | 10. listen (to) _____ |
| 3. jump _____ | 11. try _____ |
| 4. pick out _____ | 12. form _____ |
| 5. study _____ | 13. walk _____ |
| 6. live _____ | 14. stop _____ |
| 7. hurry _____ | 15. wait (for) _____ |
| 8. turn off _____ | 16. answer _____ |

Escriba el gerundio de estos verbos. A algunos se le suprime la *e*, a algunos se le duplica la consonante final, y a otros solamente se les agrega *ing*.

run

play

be

try

get

help

drop

think

clean

turn on

11. do

12. live

13. stop

14. go

15. have

16. sleep

17. give

18. reply

19. take

write

EXERCISE 16

Práctica verbal

I always break the eggs.

I don't always break
the eggs.

Do I ever break the
eggs?

Don't I ever break the
eggs?

Why don't I ever break
the eggs?

I broke the pitcher.

I didn't break the pitcher.

Did I break the pitcher?

Didn't I break the pitcher?

Why didn't I break the
pitcher?

I'm breaking everything.

I'm not break ing
everything.

Am I breaking everything?

Am I not breaking
everything?

Why am I breaking
everything?

I was breaking something.

I wasn't breaking
anything.

18. Was I break ing
anything?

19. Wasn't I breaking
anything?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 20. What was I breaking? | Couldn't I break these |
| 21. I can break it | plates? |
| 22. I can't break it | 30. Why c |
| 23. Can I break it? | these plates? |
| 24. Can't I break it? | 31. I like to break them |
| 25. Why can't I break it? | 32. I don't like to break |
| 26. I could break these | them |
| plates | 33. Do I like to break them? |
| 27. I couldn't break these | 35. Why don't I like to |
| plates | break them? |
| 28. Could I break these | |
| plates? | |

EXERCISE 17

Práctica verbal. Repita el ejercicio 16, usando formas de los verbos **try, drop, give up, pick up, pick out, reach, get thirsty (sleepy, hungry, cold, etc.)** en oraciones cortas. Emplee un sustantivo o pronombre distinto con cada verbo. Use las palabras interrogativas **why** y **where** cuando sea posible.

EXERCISE 18

Lea y traduzca.

The crow and the pitcher

A crow, walking through the woods on a very hot day, got so thirsty that he wanted a drink of water more than anything else.

He was very happy when he found a pitcher under a tree, but, when he looked in the pitcher, he saw that it had only a little water left in it.

He tried to put his head through the mouth of the pitcher and reach the water with his bill, but the mouth was so small that he couldn't put his head through it.

Then the crow tried to break the pitcher, but he wasn't strong enough. "I can reach the water", he said, "but I have to think of a way first".

So the crow sat down and thought. He was almost ready to give up when he had an idea. There were a lot of little stones around the pitcher, and the crow thought of a way to use these stones to help him get the water.

He picked up a stone in his bill and dropped it into the pitcher. Then he picked up another and another and dropped them into the pitcher.

After a while the water reached the top of the pitcher, and the crow drank all the water.

EXERCISE 19

Escriba en inglés.

1. A él le gusta dormir más que nada
2. El profesor es muy serio y no habla muy poco
3. Prueba otra vez. No te des por vencido ahora
4. El profesor habla con todos
5. ¿A a quien le dio sed mientras ellos estaban caminando?
6. Lo siento, pero ya no te quiero
7. El profesor es muy serio y no habla muy poco
8. Tampoco estudió el hermano de Juan
9. El profesor habla con todos
10. El profesor habla con todos

EXERCISE 20

Dictado

1. Do you like a lot of cream and sugar in your coffee?
2. I like plenty of sugar but very little cream
3. _____
movies?
4. _____
a few minutes if we have enough time left
5. He tried three times and then gave up
6. _____
it's going to be very hot
7. _____
8. Don't drop those rocks on the floor
9. _____
your books?
10. Did everybody have enough time to finish?

EXERCISE 21

Conversación. Conteste las siguientes preguntas.

1. Do you have a great deal of time to study?
2. Do you drink a great deal of water?
3. Does he speak a lot of English?
4. Do you write a lot of letters?
5. Do you drink a lot of coffee?
6. Do you eat lots of candy?
7. Are there lots of factories on this street?
8. Does she have enough money?
9. Is the table big enough?
10. Do you have plenty?
11. Is there plenty of time?

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en negativo

Conteste las siguientes preguntas en afirmativo
y en negativo.

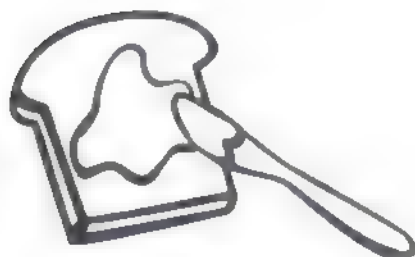
[

9. ¿Tiene un perro?

[

[

Do you hear that?



A

a *en, a, hacia*
about *cerca de, de, como*
aproximadamente
above *arriba (de) arriba de*
across *a, otro lado de*
adjective *adjetivo*
adverb *adverbio*
affirmative *afirmativo*
afraid: to be very afraid of
temer (mucho) miedo
a de
after *después (de que)*
afternoon *tarde*
again *otra vez, de nuevo*
all *todo (a los/as)*
almost *casi*
always *siempre*
am: I am *soy,*
American *es*
among *entre*
an *en, uno, una*
and *y*
angry *enojado*

animal *animal*
another *otro*
(to) answer *contestar*
answered
answered
any *algun, alguno(s)*
not... any *no... ninguno(s)*
anybody *alguien, cualquiera*
not... any body *no... nadie*
anyone *alguien, cualquiera*
not... any one *no... nadie*
any place *alguna parte,*
cualquier lugar
not... any place *no*
ninguna parte
anything *algo, cualquier cosa*
not... anything *no... nada*
anywhere *alguna parte,*
cualquier lugar
not... anywhere *no*
ninguna parte
apple *manzana*

April abr
around alrededor de
as mientras, cuando
(to) ask pedir **to ask a question** hacer una pregunta,
to ask about

asked
asked

(to) ask pedir (*a alguien*)
asked
asked
(to) ask for pedir (*algo*)
asked for
asked for
asleep

at
aunt tía
auxiliary

B

bad malo
barn granero
bathroom
(to) be ser, estar
was, were
been
(to) be about tratar de
was, were about
been about
beautiful bonito, hermosa
because
(to) become

became
became
bed
bedroom dormitorio
before
(to) begin
began
begun
behind detras de

beside
besides
between
big
bill

birthday cumpleaños
black negro
blanks espacios
blue azul
book
both
boy
bread pan **a loaf of bread**

(to) break romper
broke
broken
breakfast desayuno
(to) bring traer
brought
brought
brother hermano

brown

busy

but

butter

(to) buy comprar

bought

bought

by por, frente a

C

cake pastel

(to) call llamar

called

called

can

candy

car

chair silla

(to) change cambiar

changed

changed

child niño, niña

children niños

city ciudad

clean

clean limpiar

(to) clean limpiar

cleaned

cleaned

close (to) cerca (de)

(to) close cerrar

closed

closed

coffee

cold

cold

I have a cold tengo un resaca

catarro it's (very) cold

colony colonia

(población)

(to) come venir

came

come

(to) come back regresar

(vuelta para aquí)

came back

come back

comfortable cómodo

(to) complete completar

completed

completed

conversation

conversación

(to) correct corregir

corrected

corrected

could pudo, podía

country

cousin primo

cow vaca

cream crema

crow cuervo

cup

curtain cortina

(to) cut cortar

cut

cut

D

daughter hija
day día, the day after
tomorrow

passado mañana

the day before

yesterday ante

December diciembre

desk escritorio

(to) dictate dictar

dictated

dictated

dining room

dinner comida

dirty sucio

(to) do hacer

did

done

doctor doctor

dog perro

dollar dólar

door puerta

down

dress

(to) drink

drank

drunk

(to) drop tirar, caerse a uno

dropped

dropped

E

each

early

easy

(to) eat

ate

eaten

egg

eight

eighteen

eighty

eleven

English inglés

enough suficiente

ever

not... ever nunca

every cada

everywhere (every

place) por

todas partes

everybody

mundo

everything todo, toda

exercise

eye ojo

F

factory	fábrica
family	familia
far (from)	lejos (de)
farm	granja
farmer	
fast	
father	
February	
(to) feel	sentir
felt	
felt	
fence	
few	
field	
fifteen	quince
fifth	quinto
fifty	cincuenta
(to) fill	llenar
filled	
filled	
(to) find	encontrar
found	
found	
fine	bueno muy bien
(to) finish	acabar
finished	
finished	

first	primero
five	cinco
(to) fix	arreglar
fixed	
fixed	
floor	
flower	
following	siguiente
food	alimento
for	para, por
forest	bosque
(to) forget	
forgot	
forgotten	
fork	tenedor
(to) form	formar
formed	
formed	
four	cuatro
fourteen	catorce
fourth	cuarto
forty	cuarenta
fox	zorro
Friday	
friend	
from	

G

garage
garden

gas
geese

(to) get conseguir
 got
 got
 (to) get angry (at) enojarse
 (con)
 got angry (at)
 got angry (at)
 (to) get mad (at) enojar
 (con)
 got mad (at)
 got mad (at)
 (to) get rich hacerse rico,
 enriquecerse
 got rich
 got rich
 (to) get sleepy entorpecerse
 (con)
 got sleepy
 got sleepy
 (to) get to llegar a
 got to
 got to
 (to) get here, there llegar
 got here, there
 got here, there
 (to) get thirsty darle a uno sed
 got thirsty
 got thirsty
 (to) get up levantarse
 got up
 got up

girl
 (to) give dar
 gave
 given
 (to) give up darse por vencido
 renunciar
 gave up
 given up
 glass vidrio; cristal, vaso
 (to) go
 went
 gone
 (to) go back volver (de acá)
 ir a la ida
 went back
 gone back
 gold oro, de oro
 golden dorado
 good buen
 good-bye
 goose
 (to) go out salir
 went out
 gone out
 (to) go to bed acostarse
 went to bed
 gone to bed
 (to) go to sleep dormirse
 went to sleep
 gone to sleep
 grandfather abuelo
 grandmother abuela
 grandparents abuelos
 green verde

H

happy	feliz
hard	duro, difícil, mucho (adv)
hat	sombrero
(to) have	tener, haber
had	
had	
hay	heno
he	él
head	cabeza
(to) hear	oir
heard	
heard	
hello	hola
(to) help	ayudar
helped	
helped	
her	su (s) de ella, la (pron obj)
here	aquí, acá
hers	el suyo, los su (de ella)
him	lo, le (pron obj)

his	su (s) de él, el suyo, los suyos (de él)
home	hogar, casa
homework	tarea (de escuela)
hot	caliente, l'm (very)
hot	tengo (mucho)
calor, it's (very) hot	
hace (mucho) calor	
hotel	hote
hour	hora
house	casa
how	¿cómo?
how many	¿cuántos?
how much	¿cuánto?
hundred: one hundred	
cien	
(to be) hungry: to be (very)	
hungry	tener (mucho)
hambre	
(to) hurry	apresurarse
hurried	
hurried	
husband	esposo

I

I	yo
idea	dea
idiom	
if	
in	
infinite	
in front of	
interesting	nt

interrogative	interrogativo
into	al en
(to) invite	invitar
invited	
invited	
is	esta
it	a (cosa o animal)
its	o animal)

J

January enero

July julio

June junio

(to) jump saltar, brincar

jumped

jumped

K

(to) kill matar

killed

killed

kind clase, tipo, an

kitchen cocina

knife cuchillo

knives cuchillos

(to) know saber, conocer

knew

known

L

last último, pa

last name apellido

last night anoche

last week la semana pasada

(to) laugh (at) reírse (de)

laughed (at)

laughed (at)

(to) lay eggs poner huevos

laid eggs

laid eggs

(to) learn aprender

learned

learned

(to) leave irse, salir

left

left

(to) let dejar

let

let

letter carta, correo

(to) lie down recostarse

lay down

lain down

light luz, claro

(to) like gustar, sin

liked

liked

(to) listen (to) escuchar

listened (to)

listened (to)

little pequeño, chico, poco

(to) live vivir

lived

lived

living room sala
long largo
(to) look (at) mirar

looked (at)
looked (at)
(to) look for buscar
looked for
looked for

(to) look out (of) asomarse (por)
looked out (of)
looked out (of)

(to) lose perder
lost
lost
(to) love amar, quiere
loved
loved

M

mad en
(to) make hacer
made
made
man hombre
manger pesebre
many muchos
March marzo
May mayo
me me
meat carne
(to) meet encontrar, se

met
met
men hombres
metal metal
Mexican mexicano
Mexico México
milk leche

million millón (de)
mine mío, la mía, lo

minute minuto
Miss señorita, doña

money dinero
month mes
more más
morning mañana
mother madre
mouth boca

movie película
movies películas
Mr. señor (no apellido)

Mrs.

much
my

N

name nombre
narrow estrecho,
 angosto
near cerca (de)
(to) need neces-itar
needed
needed
negative negativo
never nunca, jamás
new nuevo
next próximo
next to junto a
nice bonito, simpático,
 agradable
night noche
nine nueve
nineteen diecinueve

ninety noventa
no no, ningún
nobody nadie, ninguna
 persona
none ninguno
no one nadie, ninguna
 persona
no place ninguna parte
not no
notebook cuaderno
nothing nada
noun sustantivo
November noviembre
now ahora
nowhere ninguna parte
number número

O

object complemento
 (gramática), objeto
October octubre
of de
office oficina
often a menudo
old viejo, anciano
on en, sobre
once una vez
one uno
only solamente, único
(to) open abrir
opened
opened

or o
other otro
our nuestro (a, os, as)
ours el nuestro, la nuestra, los
 nuestros, las nuestras
out afuera
out of fuera de
outside afuera, fuera de
over sobre, por, directamente
 encima de
over here para acá, hacia
 acá, por acá
over there para allá
 hacia allá, por allá

page página
parents padres
(to) pass pasar
passed
passed
past tense tiempo pasado
pen pluma
pencil lápiz
people gente
phone teléfono
phrase frase
(to) pick out escoger
picked out
picked out
picture cuadro, retrato
 p.e. cula
place lugar
(to) place colocar
placed
placed
plate plato

question pregunta

rabbit conejo
race carrera, raza
radio radio
rarely rara vez
(to) reach llegar
reached
reached

P

please por favor
plenty (of) bastante
plural plural
poor pobre
(to) put poner, meter
put
put
(to) put on ponerse
put on
put on
possessive posesivo
potato papa
(to) practice practicar
practiced
practiced
preposition preposición
present tense tiempo
 presente
pronoun pronombre
pronunciation pronunciación
pure puro

Q

R

(to) read leer
read
read
ready listo
record player
 -
red

(to) reply contestar

replied

replied

rich rico

rock roca

room habitación

(to) run correr

ran

run

rug alfombra, tapete



sad triste

same mismo

Saturday sábado

saucer plato pequeño
(pequeño)

(to) say decir

said

said

school escuela

second segundo

(to) see ver

saw

seen

seldom rara vez

selfish egoísta

(to) sell vender

sold

sold

sentence oración

September septiembre

(to) set

set

set

(to) set the table poner la
mesa

set the table

set the table

seven siete

seventeen diecisiete

seventy setenta

shallow poco profundo

she ella

shoe zapato

short corto

(to) show enseñar, mostrar

showed

showed

sick enfermo

singular singular

sister hermana

(to) sit (down)

sat (down)

sat (down)

six

sixteen dieciséis

sixty sesenta

(to) sleep dormirse

slept

slept

sleepy: to be (very) sleepy
tener (mucho) sueño

slow lento

slowly lentamente

small pequeño

so así, es que

so much mucho

so many tantos

some algo, algo(a), (s)

somebody alguien,

alguien de otro

someone alguien, alguien

persona

some place alguna parte

something algo, alguna

cosa

sometimes a algunas veces

somewhere en

son

soon

soup

Spanish español

(to) speak hablar, hablar

spoke

spoken

spoon cuchara

(to) stand up pararse

stood up

stood up

(to) start empezar

started

started

state estado

stone piedra

(to) stop detener, parar

stopped

stopped

store tienda

stork cigüeña

story

stove

street

strong

student

(to) study estudiar

studied

studied

sugar azúcar

suit traje

Sunday domingo

supper cena, merienda

sweet dulce

T

table

(to) take llevar, tomar

took

taken

(to) take off

took off

taken off

(to) take out sacar

took out

taken out

(to) talk

talked

talked

tail

(to) teach

taught

taught

teacher profesor

telephone teléfono

(to) tell decir, contar
told
told
ten diez
thanks gracias
that que, lo que, ese,
 esa, aquel, aquella;
 eso, aquello
that one ése, ésa; aquél,
 aquélla
theirs el suyo, los suyos
 (de ellos o ellas)
them los, las (*pron. obj.*)
then entonces; después
there allí, allá
there is (*sing.*) hay
there are (*plural*) hay
there was (*sing.*) había,
 hubo
there were (*plural*) había,
 hubo
these estos, estas; éstos;
 éstas
they ellos, ellas
thing cosa
(to) think pensar, creer
thought
thought
(to) think about (of) pensar
 en
thought about (of)
thought about (of)
third tercero
thirsty: to be (very)
thirsty tener (mucho) sed
this este, esta, esto

this one éste, ésta
those esos, esas; aquellos,
 aquellas; ésos, ésas;
 aquéllos, aquéllas
thousand mil
three tres
thirteen trece
through por, a través de
Thursday jueves
time tiempo; hora; vez
tired cansado
to a; hasta
today hoy
tomorrow mañana
tonight esta noche
too también; demasiado
too much demasiado
too many demasiados
top parte superior
toward hacia
(to) translate traducir
translated
translated
tree árbol
(to) try tratar, probar
tried
tried
Tuesday martes
(to) turn off apagar, cerrar,
 parar
turned off
turned off
(to) turn on poner, encender,
 prender, abrir
turned on
turned on

turtle tortuga
twelve doce
twenty veinte
twenty-one veintiuno

twenty-two veintidós
two dos
two hundred doscientos

U

uncle tío
under debajo de
(to) understand entender
understood
understood
United States Estados Unidos

until hasta
up arriba, hacia arriba
up to hasta
(to) use usar
used
used
usually usualmente

V

vase florero
very muy
(to) visit visitar

visited
visited
vocabulary vocabulario

W

(to) wait (for) esperar
waited (for)
waited (for)
(to) wake up despertar (se)
woke up
woke up
(to) walk caminar
walked
walked

wall pared
(to) want querer
wanted
wanted
warm caliente; I'm
(very) warm tengo
(mucho) calor; **it's**
(very) warm hace
(mucho) calor

(to) wash lavar (se)
 washed
 washed
(to) watch TV ver televisión
 watched TV
 watched TV
water agua
way manera, modo
we nosotros
weak débil
(to) wear llevar (*ropa o joyería*)
 wore
 worn
Wednesday miércoles
week semana
well bien
what ¿qué?, lo que, que
when cuándo, cuando
where dónde, donde
which qué; ¿cuál?, que, cual
while rato, mientras que
white blanco

who ¿quién?, ¿quiénes?
whom prep. + quién
why ¿por qué?
wife esposa
(to) win ganar (*de jugar*)
 won
 won
window ventana
with con
without sin
woman mujer, señorita,
 señora
women mujeres
wood madera
woods bosque (s)
word palabra
(to) work trabajar
 worked
 worked
(to) write escribir
 wrote
 written

Y

yard patio, espacio que
 rodea una casa
year año
yes sí
yesterday ayer
you tú, usted, ustedes
young joven
young man (el) joven
young woman (la) joven

your su (s) (*de usted o de ustedes*)
yours el tuyo, la tuya,
 los tuyos, las tuyas;
 el suyo, la suya,
 los suyos, las suyas
 (*de usted a de ustedes*)

INGLÉS IDIOMÁTICO 1

Eugene E. Long • William Buckwald

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